

The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Volume 23

APRIL 1966

Number 2

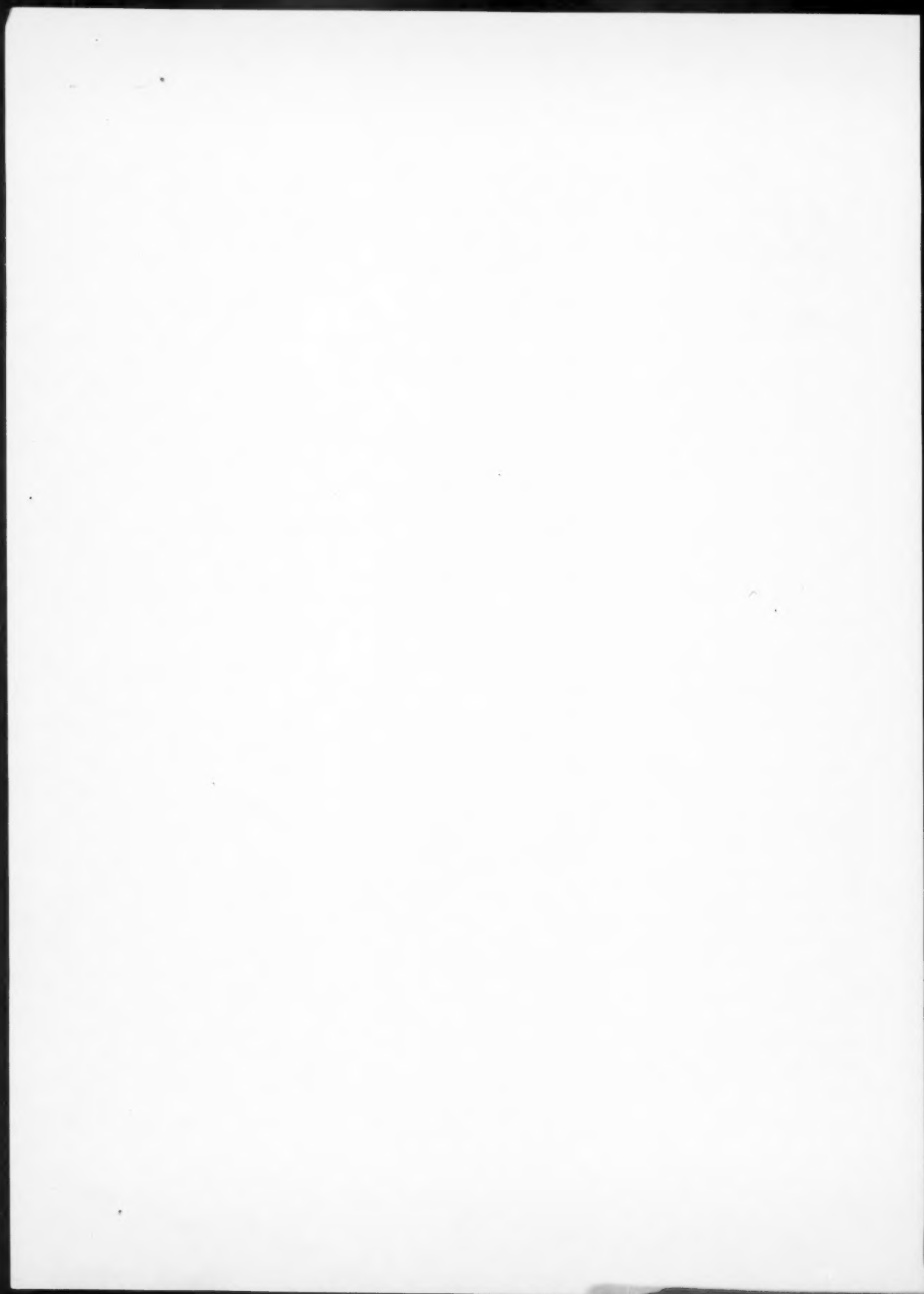
CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Oztoticpac Lands Map of Texcoco, 1540. HOWARD F. CLINE	77
The Minor Finno-Ugrian Languages. ELEMÉR BAKO	117
German History: A Review of Some Recent Publications. ARNOLD H. PRICE . . .	139
Orientalia	
China and Korea. EDWIN G. BEAL, K. T. WU, and KEY P. YANG	147
Japan and the Ryukyu Islands. ANDREW Y. KURODA and KEY K. KOBAYASHI	155
Hebraica. LAWRENCE MARWICK, MYRON WEINSTEIN, and SIFRAH SAM- MELL	164
Near and Middle East. ROBERT F. OGDEN, ABRAHAM BODURGIL, KHALIL HELOU, and IBRAHIM POURHADI	170
Southeast Asia. CECIL HOBBS and ABDUL RONY	179

Sarah L. Wallace, *Editor*

Florence E. Nichol, *Assistant Editor*

Published as a supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress





Editor's Note

The diligence and sophistication of present-day collectors have made documentary discoveries of any importance extremely rare. When scholars do establish the history and the authenticity of a hitherto unidentified piece, it is a cause for some excitement. In April 1965 mapmounters in the Government Printing Office delivered to the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress a remarkable pictorial document which they had mounted on rag paper and backed with cotton muslin. Although it was clearly the property of the Library, there was no indication of its provenance. Tentatively identifying it as a Mexican Indian document, Walter W. Ristow, Associate Chief of the division, asked Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library, to study the map in more detail.

His request could not have come at a better time. Under the sponsorship of the National Research Council a Handbook of Middle American Indians, summarizing the available knowledge of their ancient and present cultures, is now in preparation. The first of a total of 12 volumes was published in 1964 by the University of Texas Press. Two of the volumes will form a basic guide to the ethno-historical sources of Middle America and are being compiled by the Library's Hispanic Foundation under the editorship of Dr. Cline.

An important adjunct of this program has been the development in the Hispanic Foundation of a collection of Mexican Indian pic-

torial documents which includes photographic reproductions with accompanying reference data for use by scholars.

Thus an appropriate frame of reference, in the best sense of that overused phrase, awaited the map that Dr. Ristow asked Dr. Cline to study. Both the resources and the thinking of the staff of the Hispanic Foundation were oriented to the subject. In addition, the distinguished specialists appointed by the Librarian of Congress as consultants to the Hispanic Foundation as well as other scholars associated with the development of the Handbook were available for consultation. Dr. Cline has, in the months following his first inspection of the newly discovered map, succeeded in identifying its general nature and contents, at the same time reconstructing a true story that rivals the most colorful fiction.

Knowledge is never static; it develops with research, with time, and with the contributions of many minds. The story of the Oztoticpac Lands Map told by Dr. Cline in this issue is only a beginning, the outline as it were, of a full-length study that will continue as long as there are men who are interested in this field. A first step in this development will be Dr. Cline's presentation in September 1966 of a technical paper on his findings at the 37th International Congress for Americanists in Buenos Aires. The *Quarterly Journal* is pleased to give its readers this preview.

SLW



The plaintiff, right, and a Spanish friend, above, who appeared with him in court in the Oztoticpac Lands case. Based on drawings on Humboldt Fragment VI, in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. The opposing lawyer is shown on the preceding page. Photo by Deutsche Fotothek Dresden (Kramer).

The Oztoticpac Lands Map of Texcoco 1540

by
Howard F. Cline, *Director*
Hispanic Foundation

MODERN SCHOLARSHIP has recreated the basis of a script for a 400-year-old drama depicted on an Aztec Indian document less than a yard square, now in the collections of the Library of Congress. Called the Oztoticpac Lands Map, it recaptures exciting events at an important moment in the history of colonial Mexico, scene of the developing action.

Clash of cultures is the theme as Texcocan Aztec nobility face destruction of their government and society at the hands of the European conquerors who had burst on the scene scarcely two decades before. In addition to a brilliant cast of natives—Nezahualcoyotl, poet-king, and his son, Nezahualpilli, builder-statesman, and his sons—the Spanish stars include Fernando Cortés and his chief lieutenant of the Conquest, Pedro Alvarado; Antonio de Mendoza, first Viceroy; Juan Zumárraga, first bishop and Inquisitor. Even Baron Alexander von Humboldt, noted 19th-century German traveler and scientist, plays a role. A climax, and *raison d'être* of the document, comes with the execution of a Texcocan noble (son of Nezahualpilli) in the public square of Mexico City before an assemblage of Spanish and Indian notables and commoners.

The preliminary studies of the Oztoticpac Lands Map reveal it to be a complicated mystery, here unfolded as far as present facts permit. Its closing scenes remain to be written when data now lying in unplumbed archives become available. Information from a wide variety of printed and manuscript sources does permit us to piece together the broad outlines of events and to relate this Library of Congress item to other important contemporary materials for Mexican ethnohistory.

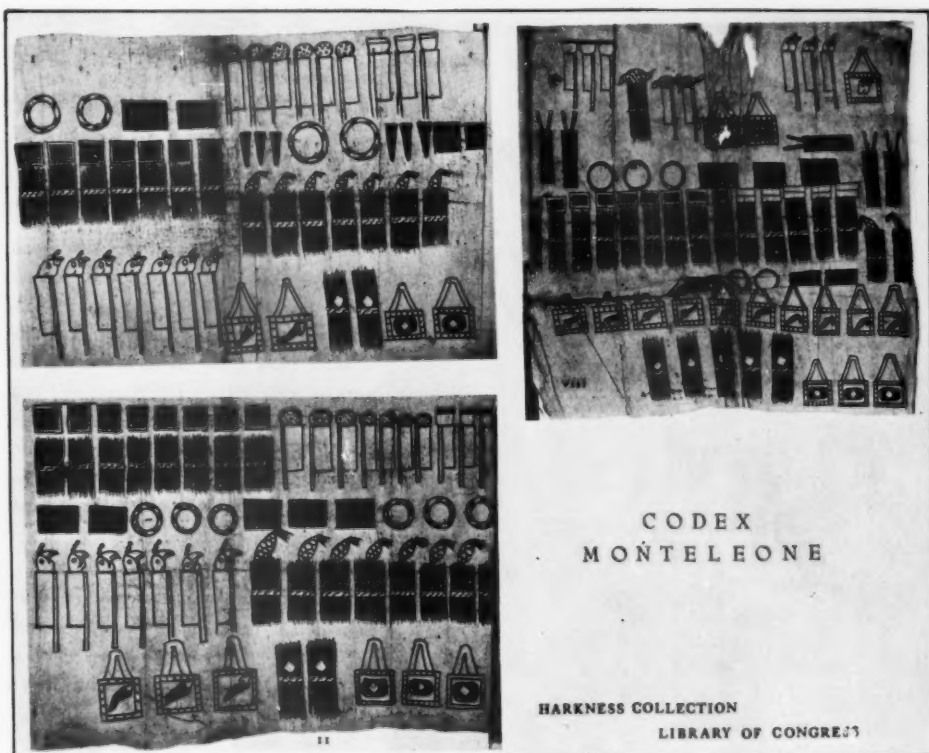
Although nearly contemporary and involving some of the same personages—Cortés and Zumárraga, for instance—another major Aztec holding in the Library does not impinge directly on the exciting matters covered by



Figure 1

the Oztoticpac Lands Map. In the technical literature called Codex Monteleone, its textual and pictorial content is concerned with a different and distinct group of Aztecs and their troubles with the Spanish conquerors.¹ Deposited in the Manuscript Division, Codex Monteleone is part of Document I of the Harkness Collection donated to the Library of Congress in 1929. The text and pictorial materials of Document I are generally considered to be a single documentary corpus; in fact, the so-called Codex consists of eight separate native paintings, scattered through the manuscript text, illustrating a lawsuit brought by the Aztec Indians of Huejotzingo in 1531 against Spanish colonial authorities to recover costs of the aid they had provided Fernando Cortés and others in the pacification of Mexico. Huejotzingo, an important precolonial

Figure 2 (below). Three hitherto unpublished drawings showing Indian claims against government officials.



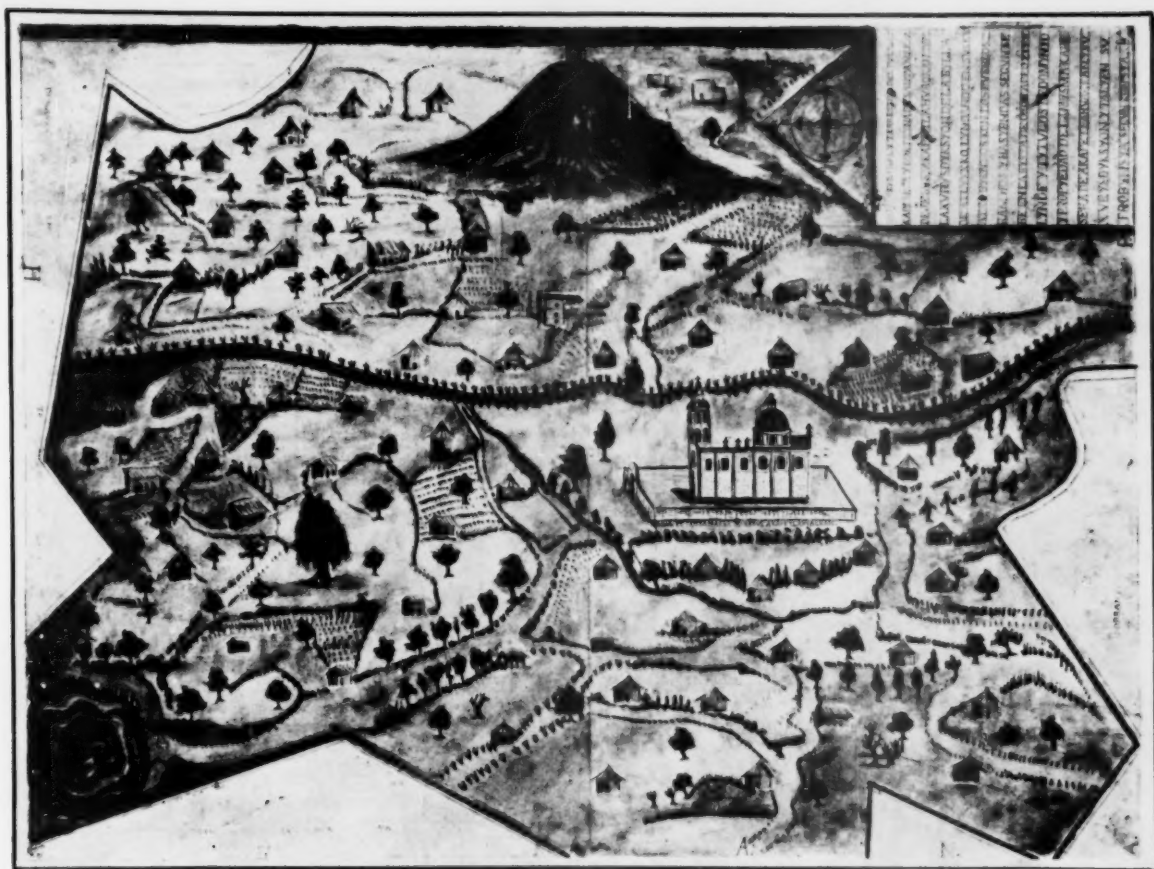


Figure 3. A falsified native map.

and colonial Aztec place, lies not far from Texcoco, source of the Oztoticpac Lands Map (figure 1). Only small portions from two of the eight paintings included in Codex Monteleone have previously been published.² Figure 2 reproduces three complete and hitherto unpublished drawings which show claims against unscrupulous government officials for subsistence costs of Indians who were forced to work in Mexico City.³

In addition to the pair of important original 16th-century Aztec items, the Library also has a somewhat unusual group of Mexican pictorials, lamentably of dubious scholarly value. During the mid-19th century, several Mexican individuals journeyed through small

Indian communities around the main cities of Puebla and Tlaxcala, persuading Indian villagers to allow them to prepare land maps to protect native holdings. Because they forged not only maps, but also official seals, the entrepreneurs were hailed into court and convicted. Among the items of evidence against them were 24 falsified native maps, some of which were possibly based on earlier but now lost items or drawn from memories of Indians in the period 1868-70. The Library purchased these maps in 1945, together with the original records of the trial.⁴ Figure 3 is a typical example from this group of falsified maps, which fall within the general area shown on figure 1.

original documents of this nature.⁷ With its two important Aztec pieces, the Library ranks with or above other U.S. research libraries in this highly specialized category.

Published here for the first time, the Library of Congress' Oztoticpac Lands Map is reproduced as figure 4. It is on native paper, which probably had a figbase. It measures about 76 x 84 cm. (30 x 33 inches). It is remarkably well preserved, with only minor worm damage. Originally the map was folded, apparently into four parts, and some of the writing along the folds has become illegible. Although the document has been drawn primarily in black ink, red, seen in faded lines around certain areas, apparently denotes that they were owned by native nobility. Red is also used for some of the native numerals.

Seemingly there are four kinds of black ink, reflecting as many hands. The basic document is by one or more skilled Indians, and is drawn in firm black. An interpreter has added a number of glosses in Nahuatl, the language spoken then as it is now by Aztecs; another hand, the same that might well have added the native numerals in red, supplied the shorter Spanish glosses in black. Across the top of the map is yet another Spanish legend, by a fourth hand, in badly faded European ink. The Photoduplication Service of the Library rephotographed the legend under both ultraviolet and infrared light, but so badly worn has been this part of the manuscript that such attempts did not improve its legibility.

To permit systematic description of this Aztec pictorial document, the writer has divided it into seven main parts, to each of which he has arbitrarily assigned a Roman numeral. Within each of the parts, separate elements have been given letters and Arabic numbers. Main divisions are shown on the diagram (figure 5). The legend at the top has been designated part I. Fortunately, even though this descriptive Spanish title is

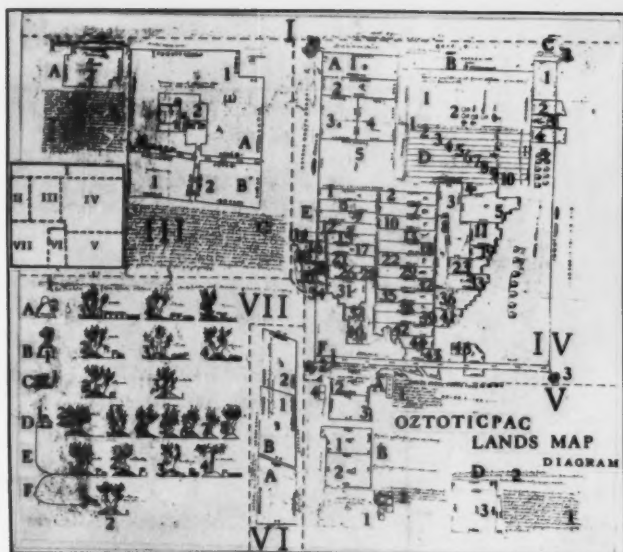


Figure 5. The Oztoticpac Lands Map diagramed to facilitate discussion of details.

virtually obliterated, other features of the map and related documents provide information about its time, place, and purposes.

The first clues come from part II, in the upper left quadrant. Above a plan labeled "Tollancinco" (figure 6) is a Spanish gloss, and below it a long Nahuatl text. We are not yet wholly certain whether "Tollancinco" here refers to a well-known village, Tulancingo (figure 1), or an estate similar to others shown on this document. Probably it is the latter. The Spanish gloss states, "this, because there is doubt that Ixtlilxochitl gave it to Don Carlos, is counted as his." From the gloss we almost immediately have a locale, a tentative date, even a purpose for the Oztoticpac Lands Map. It concerns properties of the native nobility of Texcoco, among whom were Don

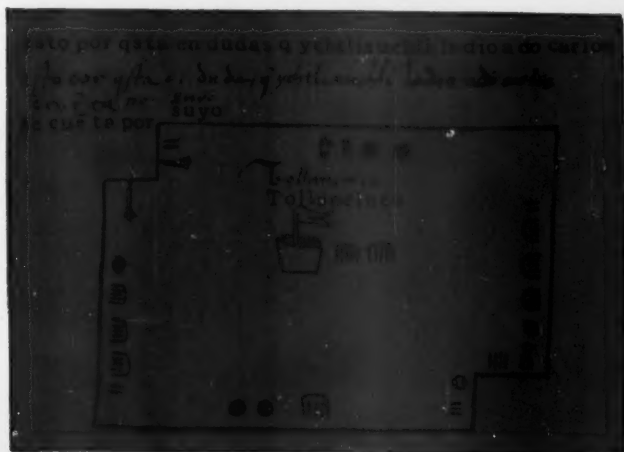
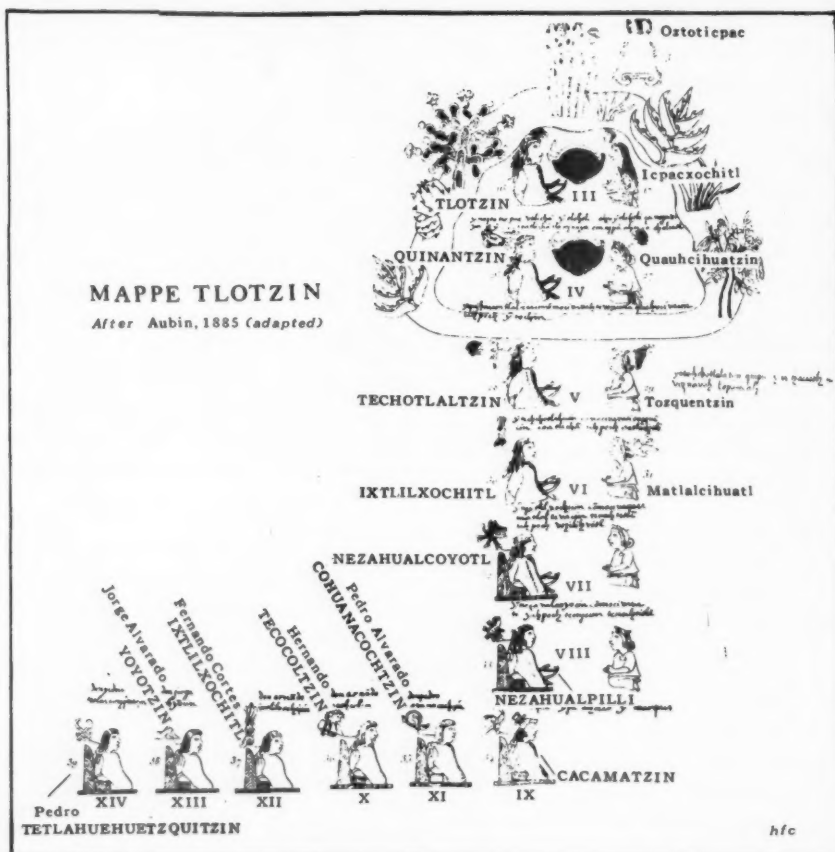


Figure 6. Plan of Tollancinco.

MAPPE TLOTZIN

After Aubin, 1885 (adapted)



Carlos Chichimecatecotl and his half-brother Ixtlilxochitl. Since Don Carlos died in 1539, the document probably hovers chronologically around that year, although its date of composition will be discussed further in this article. The fact that the map begins with an inventory of properties, with others coming later in the document, tells us we are dealing with land litigation matters. For the moment, the main consideration is that these properties involve the lords of Texcoco, a well-documented Aztec place of great importance before and after the Spanish Conquest.

The lords of Texcoco, Indian nobles at the

time of Fernando Cortés' conquest of Mexico, figure prominently in the interpretation of the Oztoticpac Lands Map. Various native and European sources provide data on them, but contradictions leave numerous inconsistencies and debated points unresolved.⁸

An interesting graphic treatment appears on Mappe Tlotzin, a portion of which shows the various rulers of Texcoco and their wives from about A.D. 1263 to about 1539; it has been excerpted here as figure 7.⁹ Table 1, providing data on these and other rulers, draws on numerous pictorial and textual sources, notably Bernardino de Sahagún and

Figure 7 (left). Rulers of Texcoco, 1263-1539. Original in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

TABLE 1.—Chichimec and Acolhua Rulers of Texcoco, 1115-1582

ORDER	RULER	RULE BEGAN	DIED	REIGN (Years)	No. in figure 8
I.....	XOLOTL.....	1115	1232	117	
II.....	NOPALTZIN.....	1232	1263	31	
III.....	TLOTZIN POCHOTL.....	1263	1298	35	
IV.....	QUINANTZIN TLALTECATZIN.....	1298	1357	59	
V.....	TECHOTLALTZIN.....	1357	1409	52	
VI.....	IXTLILXOCHITL OMETOCHTLI.....	1409	1419	10	
Tepanec Interregnum					
VII.....	NEZAHUALCOYOTL.....	1431	1472	41	
VIII.....	NEZAHUALPILLI.....	1472	1516	43	1
IX.....	CACAMATZIN.....	1517	1519	2	5
Spanish Conquest					
X.....	Fernando TECOCOLTZIN.....	1520	1521	1	17
XI.....	Pedro Alvarado COHUANACOCOTZIN.....	1521	1525	4	9
XII.....	Fernando Cortés IXTLILXOCHITL.....	1525	1531	6	10
XIII.....	Jorge Alvarado YOYOTZIN.....	1532	1533	1	12
XIV.....	Pedro TETLAHUEHUETZQUITZIN.....	1534	1539	5	8
XV.....	Antonio Pimentel TLAHUILOTZIN.....	1539	1545	6	21
XVI.....	Hernando Pimentel IHUAN.....	1545	1565	20	34
XVII.....	Diego TEUTZQUITZIN.....	1565	1577	12	35
Vacancy					
XVIII.....	Don Cristóbal.....	1579	?	3 plus	

Fernando Alva Ixtlilxochitl, a descendant of the Texcocan noble of that name.¹⁰

Based on oral traditions, the chronology of the rulers shown in table 1 becomes more reliable after the time of Nezahualcoyotl, when records were better. Nezahualcoyotl was grandfather to the group of lords (*señores*) with whom we are primarily concerned. Famed as warrior, poet, philosopher, and legislator, he sired numerous descendants, two of whom were by his legitimate wife, daughter of the Lord of Tenochitlan (Mexico City). One of these sons he executed for treason. The other, Nezahualpilli, inherited the kingdoms.¹¹

By some 40 women, Nezahualpilli is said to have fathered 145 children.¹² His first child-wife bore him no heir; she engaged in organized adultery, having a long series of noble lovers killed and a statue of each made. These crammed her bedroom, explained away as "gods of Tenochitlan," until she made the mistake of allowing three paramours to live, one of whom flashed a medallion which Nezahualpilli recognized as a gift he had presented to his wife. He had her, the surviving lovers, and their accomplices publicly executed.¹³

Nezahualpilli took a second wife, whose offspring were considered legitimate by some. The vast majority of Nezahualpilli's issue was natural. He designated no legal heir to the realms which, in alliance with related Aztec dynasties of Tenochitlan (modern Mexico City) and Tlacopan (Tacuba), had created a rich Texcocan empire. This Triple Alliance in the 15th century had conquered nearly all the area of modern Mexico, levying tribute payments and services due on a vast number of provinces and communities, incomes of which were divided among the realms of Texcoco (2 shares), Tenochitlan (2 shares), and Tacuba (1 share).¹⁴

Succession to the throne of Texcoco was thus a major economic and political prize on the eve of the Conquest and for some years

thereafter. These tangled matters are partially reflected on the Oztoticpac Lands Map, which involves ownership of properties claimed by various sons of Nezahualpilli, the lords of Texcoco. A schematized chart of the principal figures, all brothers or half brothers because of their common father Nezahualpilli, appears as figure 8.

Let us now identify our major protagonist, Don Carlos. He is No. 20 on figure 8; he has often been confused in the secondary literature with No. 18, Carlos Ahuaxpizin, another natural son.¹⁵ Our Carlos had a colorful career, which ended spectacularly when Spanish officials executed him on November 30, 1539, in the public square of Mexico City, upon his conviction by the Inquisition for heretical dogmatizing, with additional charges of idolatry and immorality.¹⁶ Execution by the Spanish of one of the powerful lords of Texcoco, for whatever reasons, was a critical event. It damaged the prestige of the Inquisitor, Bishop Juan Zumárraga, who was officially reprimanded for his actions.¹⁷ Modern students still disagree about the necessity or justice of Don Carlos' severe sentence.¹⁸ His execution left in its wake litigation related to lands of the lords of Texcoco, with which the Oztoticpac Lands Map is primarily concerned.

The Texcocan lords drew revenues of various kinds from their own private estates as well as from tribute-paying communities. If, as is most probable, Tollancinco was such a private property, its returns are shown in the middle of the estate (figure 6). There appears a container of items, which may be cacao beans, money, or beans, with a flag in them; the flag is a symbol for 20, hence 20 such containers are signified. Beside the container are native numerals for 10, probably to indicate that at 10-day intervals the rental goods were to be given the landlord. Equally possible is the interpretation that 10 such containers were to be delivered every 20 days.

The long Nahuatl gloss below the plan of

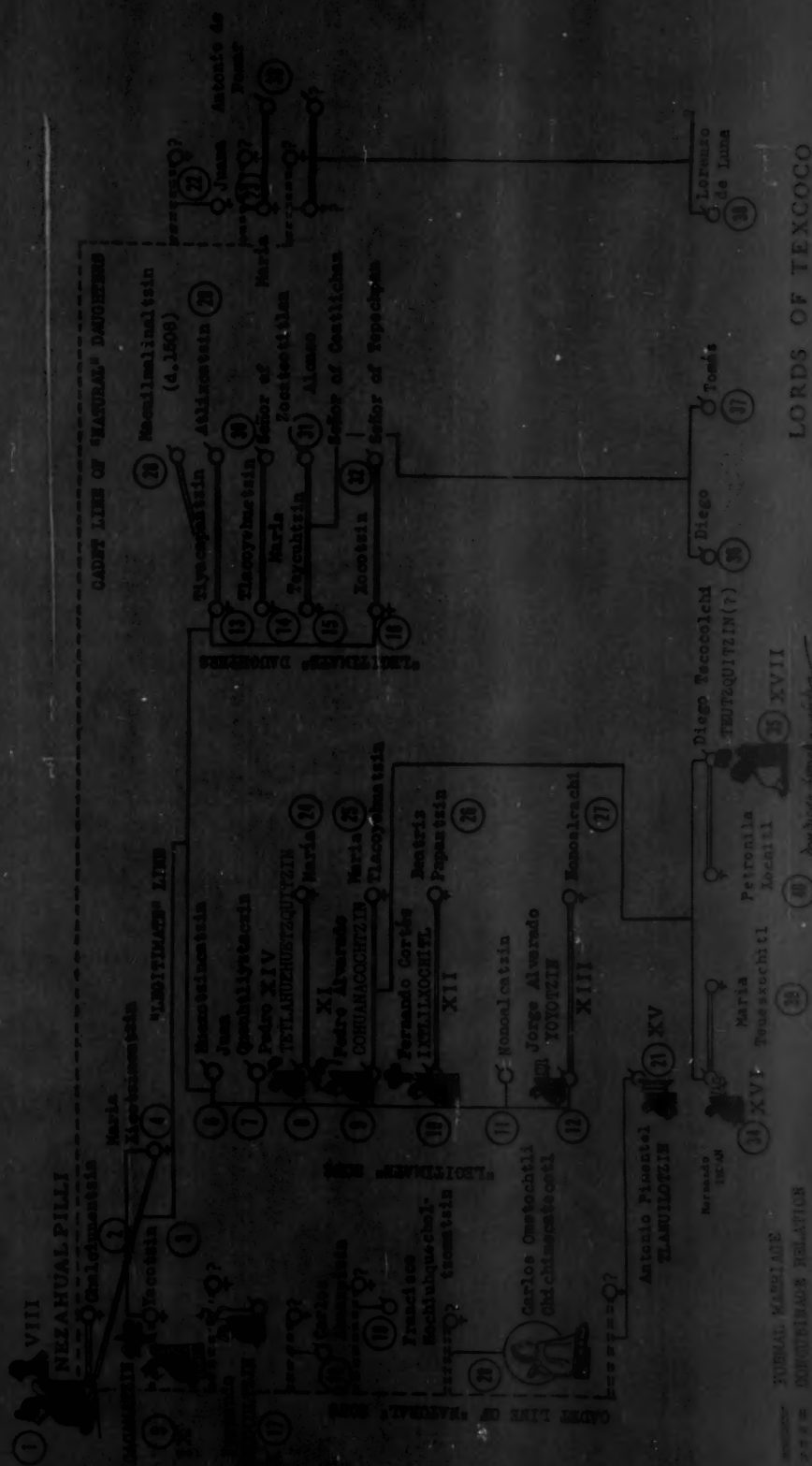


Figure 6. Herit of Nezahualpilli. Roman numerals indicate order of succession to the throne of Texcoco.

Tollancinco does not directly aid us in determining whether that place was a village or an estate, nor does it give the amount of dues it paid, but it does provide historical and genealogical data of immediate interest.¹⁹ It is testimony by a Texcocan Indian who said his name was Benito Ciuaiuinti. He claimed to have been an eyewitness and intermediary in disputes and discussions among the sons of Nezahualpilli concerning the disposition and ownership of their properties. Like much Indian testimony, this passage has obscurities.

Some 10 years previously (ca. 1530), the Indian testified, Don Carlos went to the palace, ostensibly on orders from a Christian priest, apparently to petition for one of the family places. Benito announced to the ruler (then Fernando Cortés Ixtlilxochitl) that his younger brother had come. Don Carlos stated that he had been sent by the padre who had arrived the previous day from the houses of Tulancingo (and?) Ocotepéc. The padre had asked who owned a certain house. Carlos had told him that it belonged to Yoyotzin; the next house was assigned to the guardian of Tulancingo; the third house was empty. The padre told him to request it of Don Fernando Ixtlilxochitl, and once Don Carlos had moved in, the padre would visit him.

Don Fernando Ixtlilxochitl, according to this witness, smiled and acceded to Carlos' request. But Fernando also told Benito that Carlos had claimed that officials in the family had taken all the property. Ixtlilxochitl said that his brother Cacamatzin had given Ocotepéc to him, and that some time before Ixtlilxochitl had given it to Yoyotzin.

Benito's testimony confirms the fact that we are dealing with Texcocan property belonging to the sons of Nezahualpilli. It also sets upper chronological limits. Don Fernando Cortés Ixtlilxochitl died in 1531, hence this document cannot postdate 1541 if Benito's statements concerning happenings 10 years before are correct.

The mention in the gloss of persons shown

on figure 8—Cacamatzin (5), Yoyotzin (12), Ixtlilxochitl (10)—not only assures us that we are dealing with the lords of Texcoco but raises certain questions of relationships among them. Fortunately they can be answered provisionally. It is clear from this account that Don Carlos was considered one of the half brothers; however he was never a ruler. After ousting two natural sons who ruled from 1517 to 1521, one after another of the legitimate brothers successively grasped the reins of rule, drawing their power from their legitimate lineage, but even more, from their newly developed relationships with the conquering Spaniards.²⁰

On the death of Pedro Tetlahuehqueitzin (8), the last legitimate brother, in 1539, and the execution that same year of Don Carlos who had unsuccessfully tried to become lord, one of the last of the natural half brothers, Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin, was recognized both by Spaniards and Indians as "lord of Texcoco."²¹ On his death, various sons of the legitimate brothers succeeded to what had become primarily an honorific post, its influence shrunk.

At the coming of the Spaniards in 1519, the throne of Texcoco, then a vast and rich realm, was in violent dispute between the half brothers Cacamatzin and Ixtlilxochitl. Montezuma, lord of Mexico, aided his nephew Cacamatzin (a natural son) against the younger legitimate brothers. These Texcocan Aztec fratricidal struggles facilitated European conquest of Mexico. They arrayed nearly half the Aztec Empire against the other half, permitting Cortés to secure native allies from the discontented communities hoping to escape the imperial yoke.²²

To further his own ambitions, Ixtlilxochitl became one of the staunchest native allies of Fernando Cortés and Pedro Alvarado and aided them greatly in capturing Mexico. Upon final Spanish victory over Mexico City, Cortés in 1521 gave Ixtlilxochitl and the brothers who had sided with him the ruling

positions they had sought earlier in Texcoco and its dependencies. Actually Ixtlilxochitl and his brother Cohuanacochtzin more or less divided the kingdom of Texcoco between themselves. The former ruled the northern areas from Otumba; the latter from the city of Texcoco governed its southern provinces.²³ On the death of Cohuanacochtzin while with Cortés in Central America in 1525, Ixtlilxochitl inherited the whole kingdom. He then moved from Otumba to Texcoco and occupied the ancestral palace (shown on figure 12) until his death in 1531.²⁴

In 1524, when the Texcocan Aztecs were baptized officially, Ixtlilxochitl took the Christian name of Fernando Cortés, his godfather. His ranking brother became Pedro Alvarado Cohuanacochtzin to honor his patron. Other brothers and their wives selected Christian names (figure 8).²⁵ About this time the conquistador Fernando Cortés took young Don Carlos Chichimecatecotl into his household and reared him as a nominal Christian. This upbringing was nearly the sole defense Carlos could advance in 1539 when the Inquisition charged him with idolatry.²⁶ Part IV of the Oztoticpac Lands Map shows plots of ground which Cortés gave to Don Carlos.

Any lingering doubts about the place of the map and the personages are quickly dispelled when its part III is examined (figure 9). It consists of a plan, plus a short Spanish and a much longer Nahuatl gloss. The Spanish gloss states that this area belongs to the *señorío*, or seignorial holdings of the Nezahualpilli descendants. This confirms what part II had suggested, that all the lands belonging to the descendants of Nezahualpilli were in litigation, with this document being used to determine which properties belonged to whom.

The long Nahuatl gloss in part III is important.²⁷ An Indian witness, Zacarías Tlacocoua, here explained that 5 years previously [ca. 1535] Don Carlos had sug-

gested that Zacarías move into a house on Oztoticpac, one of the properties owned by the family. Before doing so, however, Don Carlos requested him to get permission from the ruler, then Don Pedro Tetlahuehuetzquitzin, who asked Zacarías also to discuss it with the other brothers. Accordingly, Zacarías talked with Francisco Mochihuecholtzomatzin, who raised some objections, but at length Pedro gave permission for Zacarías to live on the estate with the understanding that Oztoticpac belonged to the town, not to any person.

The testimony of Zacarías in the Nahuatl gloss substantiates the previous chronological note. The map could not have been made later than 1544, since the witness talked to Don Carlos, who died in 1539, while he was still alive. Yet another Nahuatl gloss (V-D-1) tells us that Don Carlos died on the day dedicated to Maria Magdalena; hence the document postdates 1539. We have now narrowed its composition to the years 1539-41 on the basis of direct native testimony. A reasonable date which we shall use for it is 1540, plus or minus a year.

The statements of Zacarías also reveal that Oztoticpac was a place within Texcoco, not the Aztec village of the same name northeast of that city (figure 1). From published records of the Inquisition procedure against Don Carlos we further learn that Oztoticpac was one of two estates within the city of Texcoco assigned to Don Carlos; he first occupied it in 1532, when he took a niece as his concubine.²⁸ The idols on which the Inquisition's charges of idolatry were based were not kept here. They were found in his other house, although its name is not given, but which may well be the Ocotepec mentioned above.

On the plan itself there is a native Nahuatl legend, which says "The palace of Oztoticpac belongs to the government. It is not the property of Don Carlos." This strongly suggests that the litigation is for the purpose of reclaiming property taken from Don Carlos by

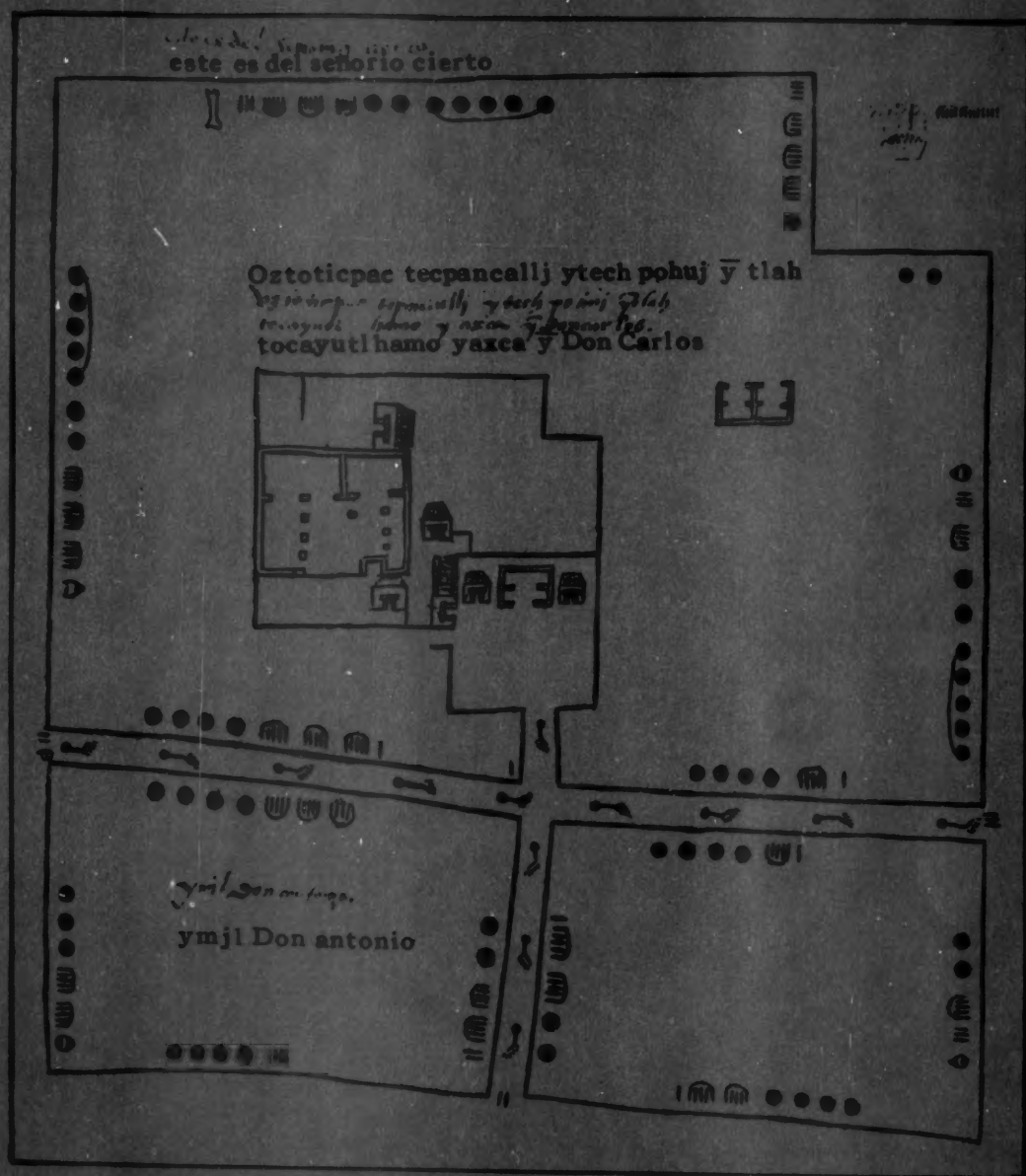


Figure 9. Detail from the Ostoticpac Lands Map.

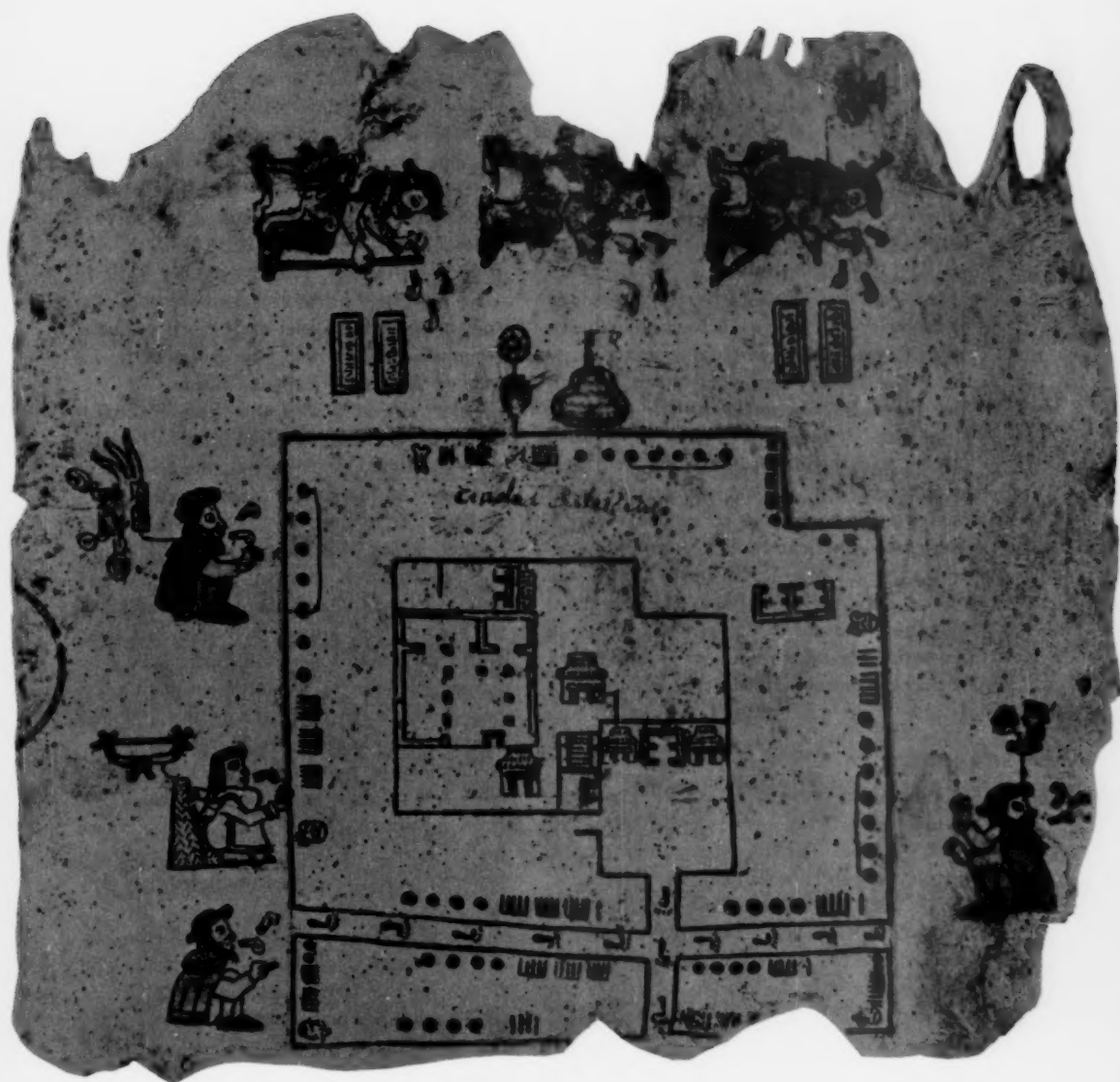


Figure 10. Humboldt Fragment VI, in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. Photo by Deutsche Fotothek Dresden (Kramer).

the Inquisition authorities in 1539, a supposition strengthened by the relation of this native document to yet another.

Perhaps the most striking and unusual feature of Part III is that it corresponds in all major details to a well-known cognate Mexican pictorial document which was acquired in Mexico by Baron Alexander von Humboldt in 1803. He published a lithographic version of it in his famous *Vues* (1813), entitled "Pièce de procès en écriture hiéroglyphique."²⁹ In 1806 Humboldt donated this and other original manuscripts to the Royal Library and Museum in Berlin.³⁰ The Humboldt document, usually known as Humboldt Fragment VI, was republished (1893), with a commentary by the great German scholar of ancient Mexico, Eduard Seler.³¹ Although as a result of World II most of the American Indian Manuscripts collection in the former Royal Berlin Library was lost or dispersed, Humboldt Manuscript 1, containing Fragment VI, survived intact in that repository, which has now been renamed Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. The photograph, reproduced here as figure 10, was kindly furnished by the Chief of its Manuscript Division.³²

Comparison between Humboldt Fragment VI and our part III, each by a distinct native artist, indicates that the German manuscript has some features not found on the Oztoticpac Lands Map. It carries a gloss in Spanish: "Ciudad de Tetzcuco" (City of Texcoco). Further, the Humboldt manuscript contains personages around the borders which do not appear on the Library of Congress document. The latter has, however, native glosses not seen on the Berlin item; these identify plots of land within Texcoco, notably the palace of Oztoticpac and the lands owned by Don Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin, another brother of Ixtlilxochitl and Don Carlos (figure 8). There is no doubt that the two documents are intimately related, especially in view

of the exact correspondence of main iconographic and numerical elements.

What Seler had to say about Humboldt Fragment VI, therefore, also applies generally to part III of the Oztoticpac Lands document. Though he made minor errors in genealogy, Seler correctly identified the Indian ruler shown on Humboldt Fragment VI as Don Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin, who, after a short interregnum, June–November 1539, in 1540 succeeded his brother Don Pedro Tetlahuehuetzquitzin as ruler of Texcoco and who, when he died in 1545, was followed by his nephew Hernando Pimentel Ihuan.

Seler suggested that the three Spaniards at the top of Humboldt Fragment VI represented Antonio de Mendoza, the Viceroy of Mexico, and two judges (*oidores*) of the Audiencia. In front of them are Spanish papers, which the Indian artist has drawn with meaningless scrawled symbols. Above and below the Indian litigant, Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin, appear two Spaniards who were with him in court; on the other side is an opposing lawyer.³³ We touch on them again below, where the principals in the litigation are tentatively identified in figure 22.

The row of human footprints proceeding from left to right across the bottom of the main portion of Texcoco indicates a major road. It divides the main section of town from two plots, themselves separated by a similar road.

One of these was the property of Don Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin, so indicated by glosses on the Oztoticpac Map. We know from a published document that Viceroy Mendoza on August 15, 1537, reconfirmed Don Antonio's land rights to a wooded area of Texcoco called Texcocinco; witnesses were his half brothers Jorge Yoyotzin and Pedro Tetlahuehuetzquitzin.³⁴ The glyph for Texcocinco appears in Part VII of the Oztoticpac Lands Map (see figure 21).

On the Berlin document are two circles

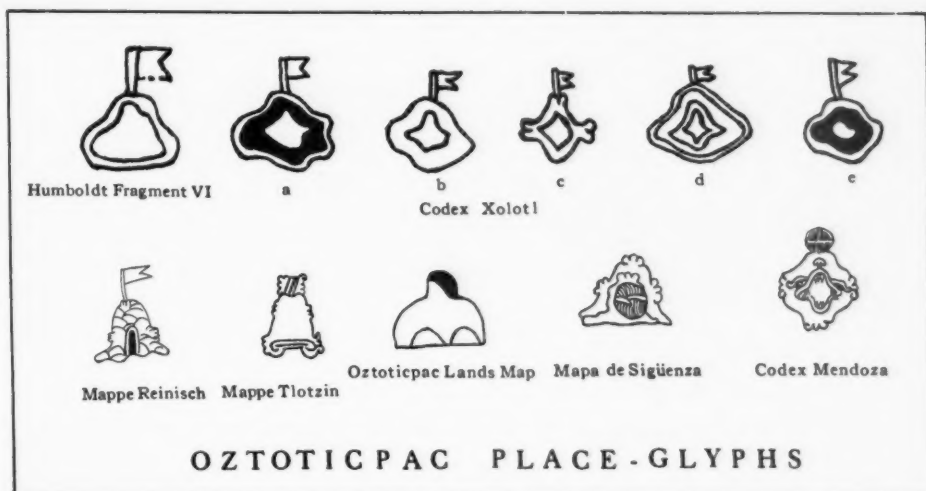


Figure 11

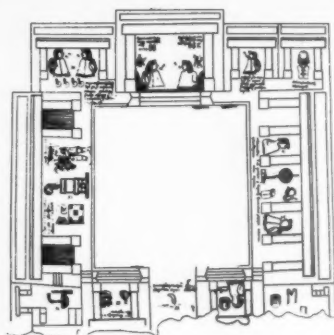
below the Spanish officials, indicating two years.³⁵ There is a strong probability that the two years follow the Mendoza land confirmation event, which would give a tentative 1539 date for Humboldt Fragment VI. We would suggest that the trial shown on that document concerned recovery of ancestral lands, notably Oztoticpac, taken by the Spanish colonial government after Don Carlos was convicted and executed in November 1539.

Seler failed to make meaningful comment on the place-name sign beside the year circles.³⁶ Figure 11 shows it to be a variant of the common glyph for Oztoticpac, depicted on various contemporary Texcocan pictorial documents and other Aztec pictorials. Thus Humboldt Fragment VI seems closely related in time, place, and subject to the Library of Congress map.

As a workable general hypothesis we can state that Humboldt Fragment VI and the Oztoticpac Lands Map probably are related documents for the same litigation. The former could well be an earlier and simpler land claims document which was greatly expanded in detail and coverage at a later stage, in what

would normally have been a prolonged contest, to form the later, more complex Oztoticpac Lands Map.

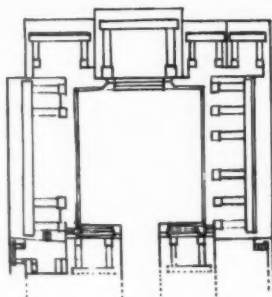
Of continuing interest are two other well-known contemporary native Texcocan pictorial documents, *Mappe Quinantzin* and *Mappe Tlotzin*, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France.³⁷ Named for two important Texcocan rulers, they treat, in somewhat different fashion, the evolution of the Texcocan realm from Chichimec days, its subdivisions, and the lines of *señores* or lords related to or descended from them. Both items are post-Conquest. Each was glossed in Nahuatl about 1542, although probably composed earlier. *Mappe Tlotzin* brings the native record of Texcocan *señores* to Pedro Tetlahuehuetzquitzin (d. 1539), No. 8 in our figure 8, making it contemporaneous with Humboldt Fragment VI and our Oztoticpac Lands Map. Since we lack any agreed scholarly knowledge of the purposes of these documents, it seems reasonable to hypothesize that *Mappes Quinantzin* and *Tlotzin*, too, were submitted in the same or related suits by the lords of Texcoco to show their lineage and



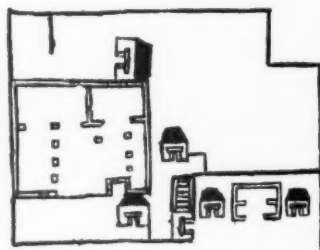
Codex excerpt

PALACE OF NEZAHUALCOYOTL

Mappe Quinantzin



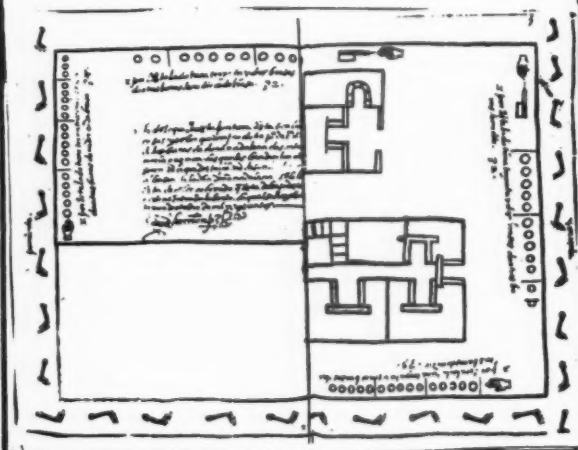
Diagram



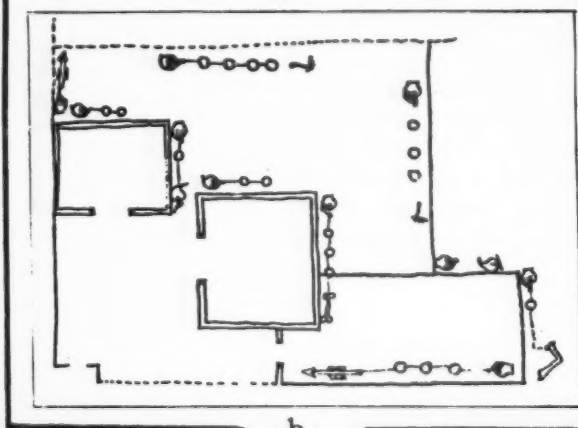
OZTOTICPAC PALACE

Oztoticpac Lands Map

AZTEC PROPERTY PLANS



a



b

their right to the ancestral palace of Oztoticpac, originally constructed by Quinantzin.











The second leaf of Mappe Quinantzin has as its central feature the Palace of Nezahualcoyotl, with place glyphs for the communities which formed the realm of Texcoco and were obligated to provide goods and services to maintain the regal establishment.³⁵ From other sources, notably Juan de Torquemada, who used documents furnished by Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin (the Indian litigant of Humboldt Fragment VI) and a detailed account given in 1582 by Juan Bautista Pomar, who based it on the recollections of the old men of the kingdom, we know a great deal about that palace. It is shown in figure 12 in an excerpt from Mappe Quinantzin (together with a diagram prepared for this article). The Palace of Nezahualcoyotl, where the first formal Mass in New Spain was celebrated, survived in altered form as one of the earliest Catholic churches in Mexico.³⁶ However, the main Palace shown on Humboldt Fragment VI and our Oztoticpac Lands Map is probably not, as Seler asserted, the Palace of Nezahualcoyotl but rather the Palace of Oztoticpac, shown on the same figure.⁴⁰

Built in the 14th century by Quinantzin,

Top: Figure 12. Original of the plan on the left is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Left: Figure 13. Originals in Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico).

Opposite: Figure 14.

COLONIAL AZTEC LAND MEASURES						
SYMBOLS		UNITS			EQUIVALENTS	
Texcoco	Other	English	Spanish	Nahuatl	Length	Inches
		yard (36 in.)	vara (33 in.)	tlal-quauitl <u>Lit.:</u> "land-stick"	Outstretched hand to ground	45 ?
		(forearm) <u>Archaic</u> elbow	"brazo" (mano)	cemmatl <u>Lit.:</u> "one hand" or, "one arm"	Elbow to wrist or fingertips Variable in non-Texcoco documents	15 ? to 90?
		yard?	"brazo" (hombro)	cemacoll <u>Lit.:</u> "one shoulder"	Shoulder to fingertips	30 ?
		ell (45 in.)	"brazo" (corazon)	cen-yollotl <u>Lit.:</u> "one heart"	Chest to fingertips	40 ?
		goad (archaic) 54 in.	"brazo" (flecha)	cómitl <u>Lit.:</u> "one arrow"	One elbow to fingertips of other arm	60 ?

the Palace of Oztoticpac was for many years the principal feature of Texcoco, housing the ruler and his court.⁴¹ Although overshadowed by the buildings erected by Nezahualcoyotl and Nezahualpilli, it served as council hall for the lords of Texcoco up to the time of the Spanish Conquest.

As our map has told us, this was the palace assigned to Don Carlos but which remained seignorial property. The glyph for Oztoticpac on Humboldt Fragment VI (figure 11) plus the glosses on the cognate Oztoticpac Lands Map clearly identify the complex. The general plan is not, as Seler stated, a town plan of Texcoco, but it is rather a property within that city, Oztoticpac, which as early as 1849 J.M.A. Aubin cautioned was not to be confused with nearby homonymic places.⁴²

In his commentary on Humboldt Fragment VI, Seler correctly outlined the Aztec numerical system, shown on that and other Texcoco documents.⁴³ Numerals 1 through 19 appear as vertical lines, grouped into fives. In the Mexico City area such units may be open circles. A basic unit, 20, is shown 2 ways: for objects and people, a flag (*pantli*) is used; in land measures of Texcoco, 20 is a solid circular dot, 5 of which equal 100. A sign for many hairs (*zontli*) depicts 400.

Both Humboldt Fragment VI and Oztoticpac Lands Map, as well as other Aztec pictorial documents, carry conventional signs for native land measures. Surprisingly little information about such symbols is found in the published literature.⁴⁴ A summary of our

present knowledge taken from unpublished materials, such as those shown on figure 13, appears as figure 14. It should be clearly understood, of course, that the modern equivalents are only approximations. Within short distances in the Valley of Mexico the same unit varied in length.

Molina's classic Aztec-Spanish dictionary of 1571 contains numerous references to measures, but analysis indicates that many of these are but native translations of Spanish units.⁴⁵ Basic land measures, shown consistently by conventional symbols, seemingly were "land-stick," a staff-length from outstretched hand to the ground; and at least four other measures to which Molina attached the Spanish synonym "brazo." All are based on relative lengths of parts of the human body.

One such brazo was the "hand (plus forearm)" measure, signalized by a hand sign. The brazo equated to "shoulder" was usually abbreviated to show merely a shoulder bone, although the full sign can be seen on figure 13. "Heart" was the distance from midchest to outstretched fingertips. Although Molina clearly states *cenyollotli* to be this measure, Seler construed the "heart" to mean "living," hence mistook the native numeral dimensions of the Oztoticpac Palace plot for the demographic data about the city of Texcoco.

The longest unit was "arrow." With the heart, it is the most frequently used symbol on the Oztoticpac Lands Map. The arrow was formed by length of one "shoulder" plus the width of the body, plus distance from another shoulder to elbow. As the name suggests, this is the distance from a bowman's grasp of his weapon to the end of the elbow of the arm and hand holding a taut bowstring and arrow-notch. Comparable is the modern American measurement of a boxer's reach, from fingertips to fingertips of outstretched arms.

Part III of the Oztoticpac Lands Map is thus a crucial portion of the total document.

If our hypotheses are correct, it grew out of the same litigation that generated its cognate, Humboldt Fragment VI, and which may have involved demonstration of other Texcocan pictorials such as *Mappe Quinantzin* and *Mappe Tlotzin* to support seignorial claims to lands sequestered by the Inquisition when it charged Don Carlos in July 1539 and which it held after his death in November.

Unfortunately the documents which might support, amend, or negate the general thesis propounded here have not come to light, despite diligent search for them by scholars. To official ears in far-off Spain had come echoes of the scandal over the severe treatment of Don Carlos by the Inquisition. Hence the Royal Visitor, Francisco Tello de Sandoval, when ordered overseas to inspect the realms of New Spain and to correct abuses (1544-47), was specifically instructed by Spanish Church authorities to determine what had become of Don Carlos' estate and heirs.⁴⁶ If Tello ever prepared a report on these matters, it has not yet been found, although other of his records survive.

The linking of the Oztoticpac Lands Map in the Library of Congress unequivocally with Humboldt Fragment VI of the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin is of considerable significance. Data on the Library of Congress map provide a historical context heretofore lacking for interpretation of the Berlin document. The latter supplies supplementary material that does not appear on the Library of Congress pictorial. The litigation shown on Humboldt Fragment VI relates to the Oztoticpac portion of lands of Don Carlos and his relatives, but the Library of Congress pictorial is concerned with other properties as well. The latter coverage is wholly lacking from the German document and is not otherwise known in the pictorial literature.

Part IV of the Oztoticpac Lands Map occupies all of the upper right quadrant and a small part of the lower (figure 15). It is a complex of property plans, apparently in a

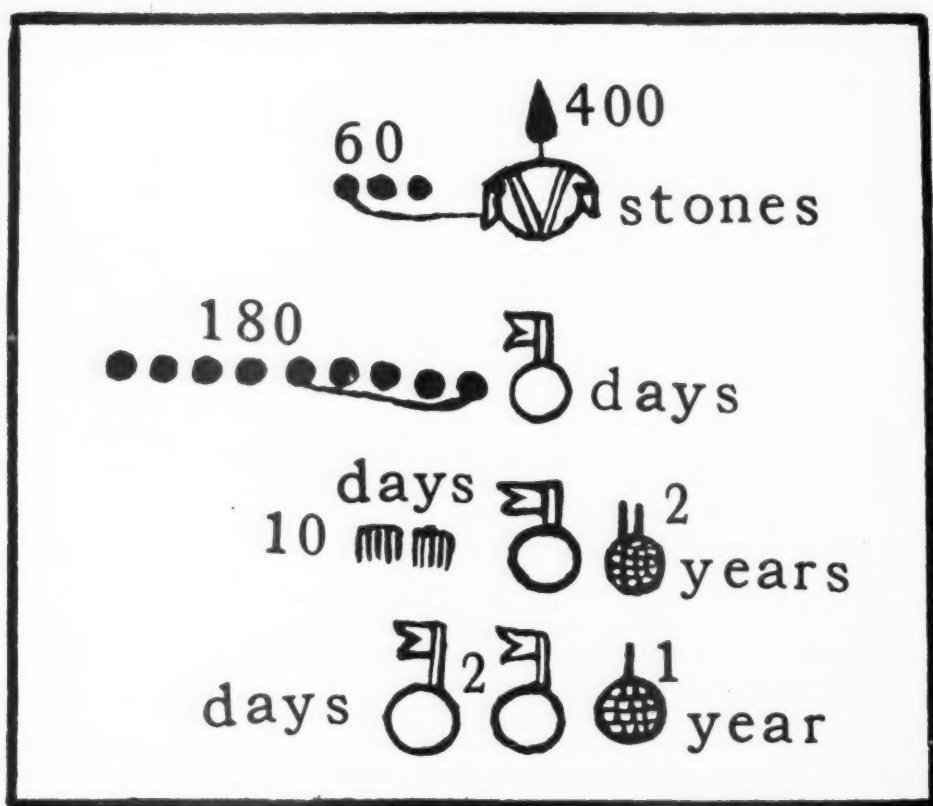


Figure 16. Glyphs indicating rents or incomes from the estate.

general area of Texcoco known as Octicpac, which means "above the road." Octicpac is bounded at the bottom by such a road, the familiar footprints going from left to right; at each corner are stylized boundary trees; and within it are various groups of properties, explained in part by Spanish glosses and Aztec glyphs. Each of the fields has measurements in the numerical and sign system explained above.

On the extreme left of the quadrant and continuing down to the roadway are lands belonging to villagers or commoners, so indicated by the Spanish gloss. In each instance the individual plot has a toponymic glyph to

provide the Aztec name of that piece of land. To the right of the major group of village lands is a row of seven Indian heads, two of which have flags; the remaining five are linked together by a single line. Hence 20 plus 20 plus 5, or 45 Indian families are indicated, the approximate number of plots.

In the top center of part IV is depicted an estate within Octicpac which both the Spanish and Nahuatl glosses explain had been given to Don Carlos by Don Pedro. The bounds of the main estate are marked by four stylized maguey plants, one of which is shown on figure 17. Figure 16 illustrates glyphs which denote rents or incomes from the

Octicpac estate. Seemingly every 60 days a load of 400 building stones was due. In addition, renters provided 180 work days per year, with an additional 10 days every 2 years, and annually 2 extra days. Here the little flag denotes 1/20 of a month of 20 days each.

Below the general estate area is a series of 10 fields, each again with its toponymic glyph (figure 17). A Spanish gloss in the first of these fields states that it and those below were given by Don Carlos to the persons who worked them. Therefore they had the status of renters, who evidently made payments in the form of labor. These 10 families undoubtedly are the 10 Indians shown to the immediate right of the rental plots, 2 lines of 5 Indians each.

In the upper right portion of this quadrant are yet other lands which the gloss discloses belonged to individual Indian commoners. The largest of these plots does not carry a toponymic glyph, but in it are worm-like signs which may indicate that this plot was

used for silk-worms, known to have been raised in this region.⁴⁷ Similar glyphs are found in the third such plot of this group, although it does carry a place glyph in addition to the wormsigns. To the extreme right appear what apparently are doodles by one or another of the scribes: fanlike drawings which have no functional relationship to the document.

The general significance of Part IV is to provide further details on the litigation with which the whole document is concerned and, at the same time, data on land tenure systems. While not an exact parallel, this portion of the Oztoticpac Lands Map corresponds in general to yet another of the Humboldt Manuscripts (Fragment VIII), and to various other Aztec pictorial cadastral documents of the 16th century.⁴⁸ Part IV thus provides comparative material of consequence, especially in view of the fact that it is imbedded in a known historical context.

Parts V and VI are much the same, in that

Figure 17. Ten rental plots worked by Indian tenants.

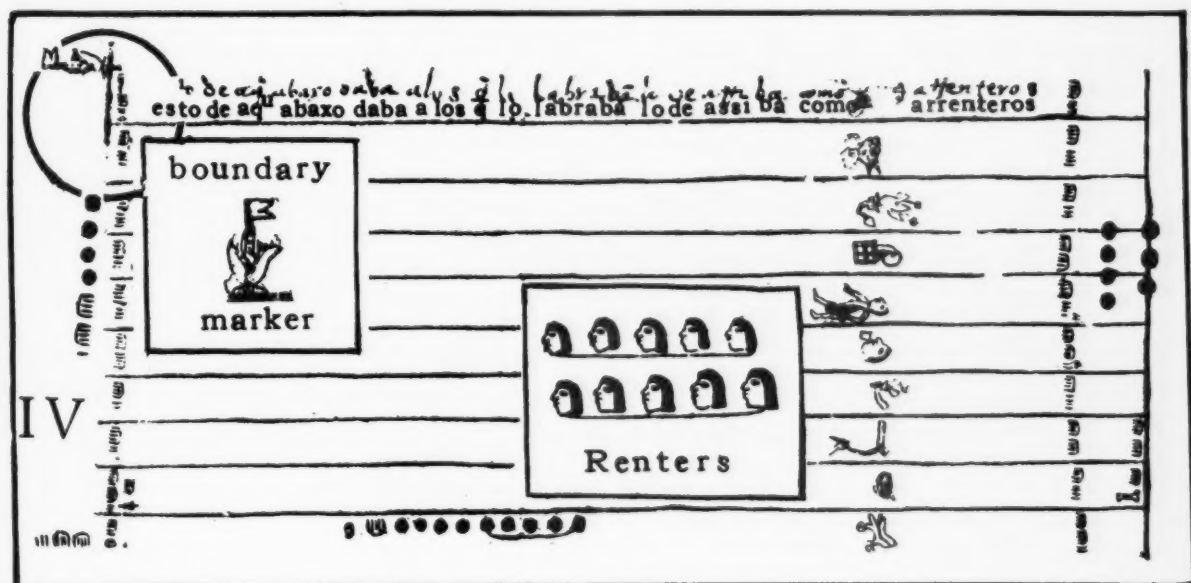
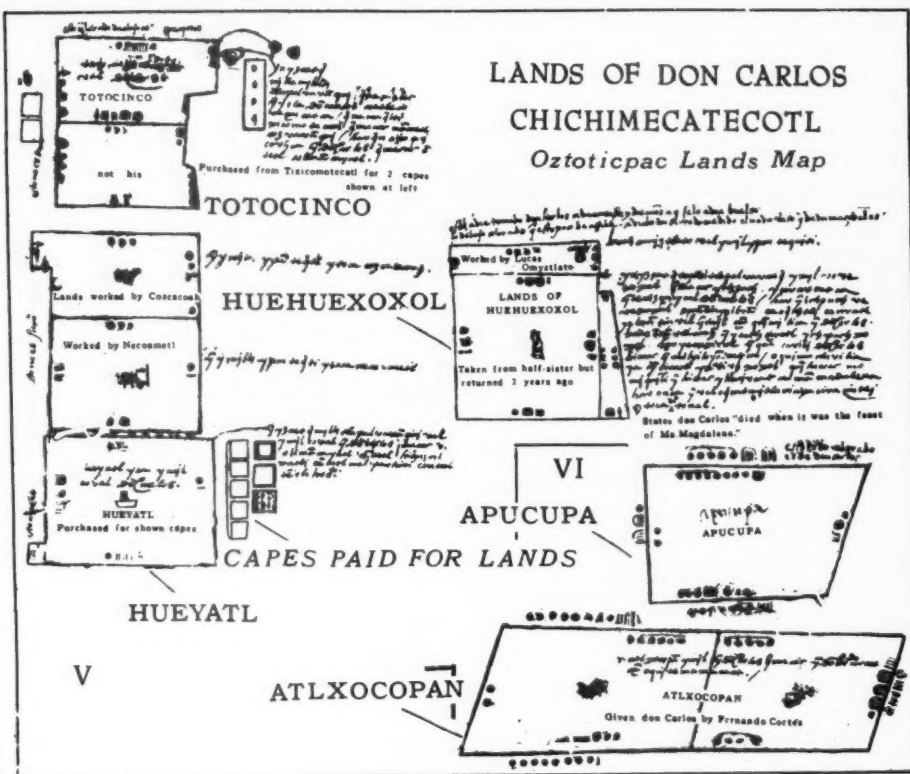


Figure 18



each treats small individual land plots and properties clearly owned by Don Carlos. The plots have toponymic glyphs and related Spanish and native glosses which give additional miscellaneous information about the history of the plots and related matters (figure 18).

The area called "Totocinco," for instance, was a piece of land originally owned by a Don Carlos Coatlecouztin, who sold it to a certain Tixicomotecatl, from whom Don Carlos Chichimecatecotl purchased it, paying him two plain capes and other considerations. To the left of the main Totocinco plots are two small squares, signifying the capes, above which is a rabbit's head with two dots. Normally this sign might be considered an Aztec date, 2 Rabbit (1494 or 1546) but here it seems to be the name glyph for Don Carlos, one of whose

alternative names was Ometochtli ("Two Rabbit"); the gloss states that this plot was certainly his.

The lands labeled "Hueyatl" were also purchased by Don Carlos. He paid five plain capes, one feathered cape, one seamed cape, and one cape edged in black, also shown on figure 18.

On the eve of the Conquest, various cloths, and especially capes, were units of exchange among the Aztecs. For small transactions cacao beans were used, 100 of them equaling a small cotton napkin. Larger common plain capes, called *patolcuachtli*, were used for payment of tribute by the villages to the Triple Alliance.⁴⁰ For his lands Don Carlos paid various kinds of capes, whose equivalents to

each other or to the total exchange system have not been established.

The plot designated "Lands of Huehue-xoxotl" has special interest, because of its important historical and genealogical data. The gloss indicates that Don Carlos died on the feast of Mary Magdalene and at that time provided well for his concubine. It supplies further notes on the disordered love life of

Don Carlos, which helped the Inquisition prove charges of immorality against him.

The Nahuatl gloss indicates that Don Carlos took the plot of land, then returned it to his half sister Xoxul, who had inherited the property from their common great-grandfather (Huehuexoxotl). Her daughter was Inés Tonal, the niece Don Carlos kept as a concubine, siring two daughters by her, one

TABLE 2.—*Family of Don Carlos Chichimecatecotl*

No.	Name	Relationship	Notes
1	Carlos Chichimecatecotl.....	Self.....	Also known as Carlos Brabo; Ometochtzin.
2	IXTLILXOCHITL I.....	Paternal great-grandfather..	Ruled to 1419, when died.
3	Huehuexoxotl.....	Maternal great-grandfather.	Lands he gave to Carlos' grandmother shown on Map, V-D-3.
4	NEZAHUALCOYOTL.....	Paternal grandfather.....	
5	Tenizcin.....	Maternal grandfather.....	Map states (V-D-1, Nahuatl) "grandfather of Don Carlos."
6	NEZAHUALPILLI.....	Father.....	
7	Unidentified.....	Mother.....	Granddaughter of Huehuexoxol.
8	Pedro Izcutecatl.....	Uncle.....	Brother of D. Carlos' mother. Custodian of Oztoticpac, 1537-39.
9	Xoxul.....	Half-sister.....	Daughter of D. Carlos' mother; brother is Carlos.
10	Dna. Marfa.....	Wife.....	Married, 1535, at which time Carlos gave up concubine Inés.
11	Dna. Inés Tonal.....	Half-niece; concubine.....	Daughter of Xoxul. Baptized, 1524; met Carlos, 1532, lived with him until 1535. Bore him 2 daughters, 1 living.
12	Unidentified.....	Concubine.....	Mother of son Antonio, no. 13.
13	Antonio.....	Son.....	b. about 1528.
14	Unidentified.....	Daughter.....	b. about 1533? Deceased before 1539.
15	Unidentified.....	Daughter.....	b. about 1534; living with mother Inés in Ixtapalapa, 1539. Carlos furnished them with maize.

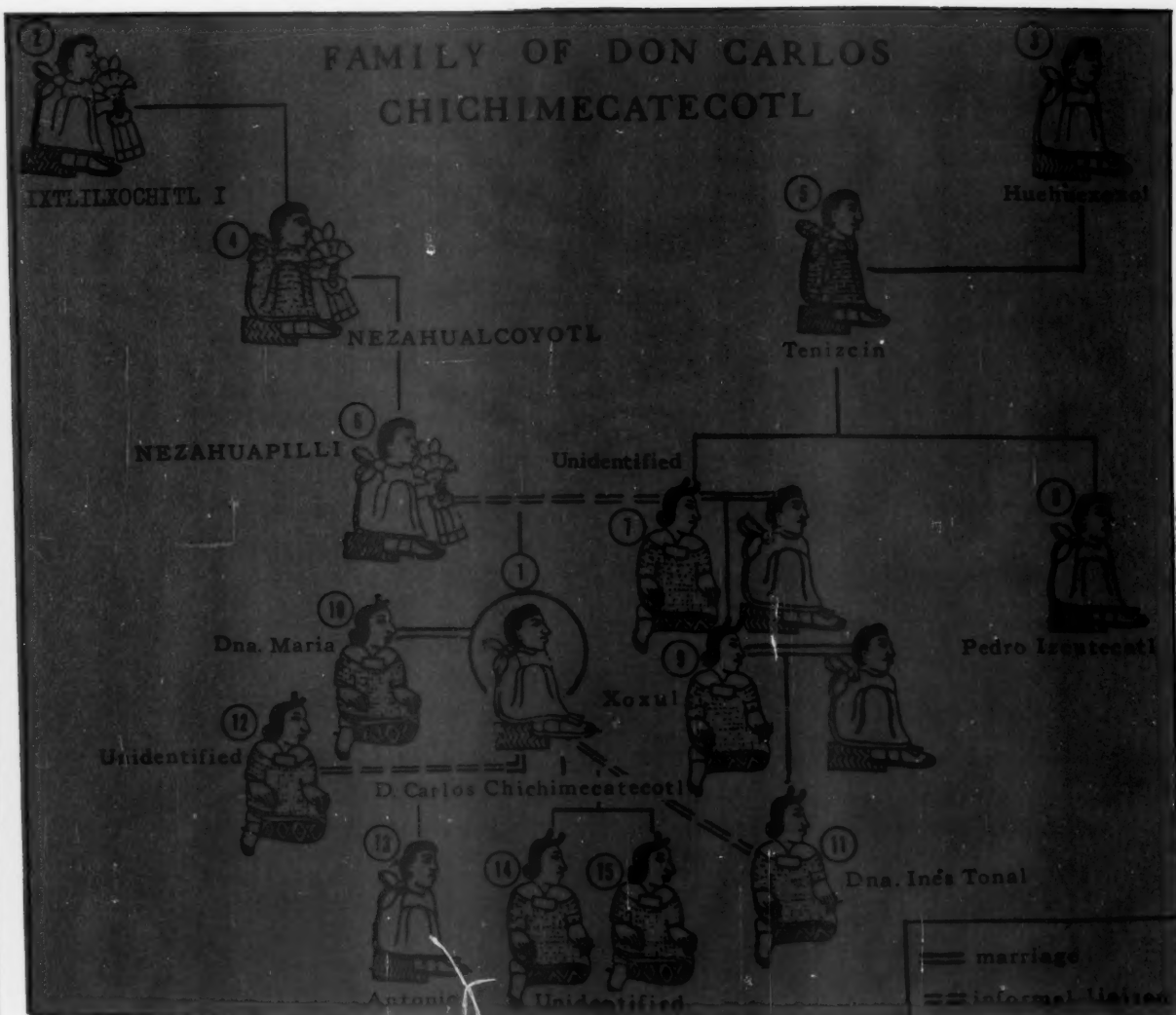
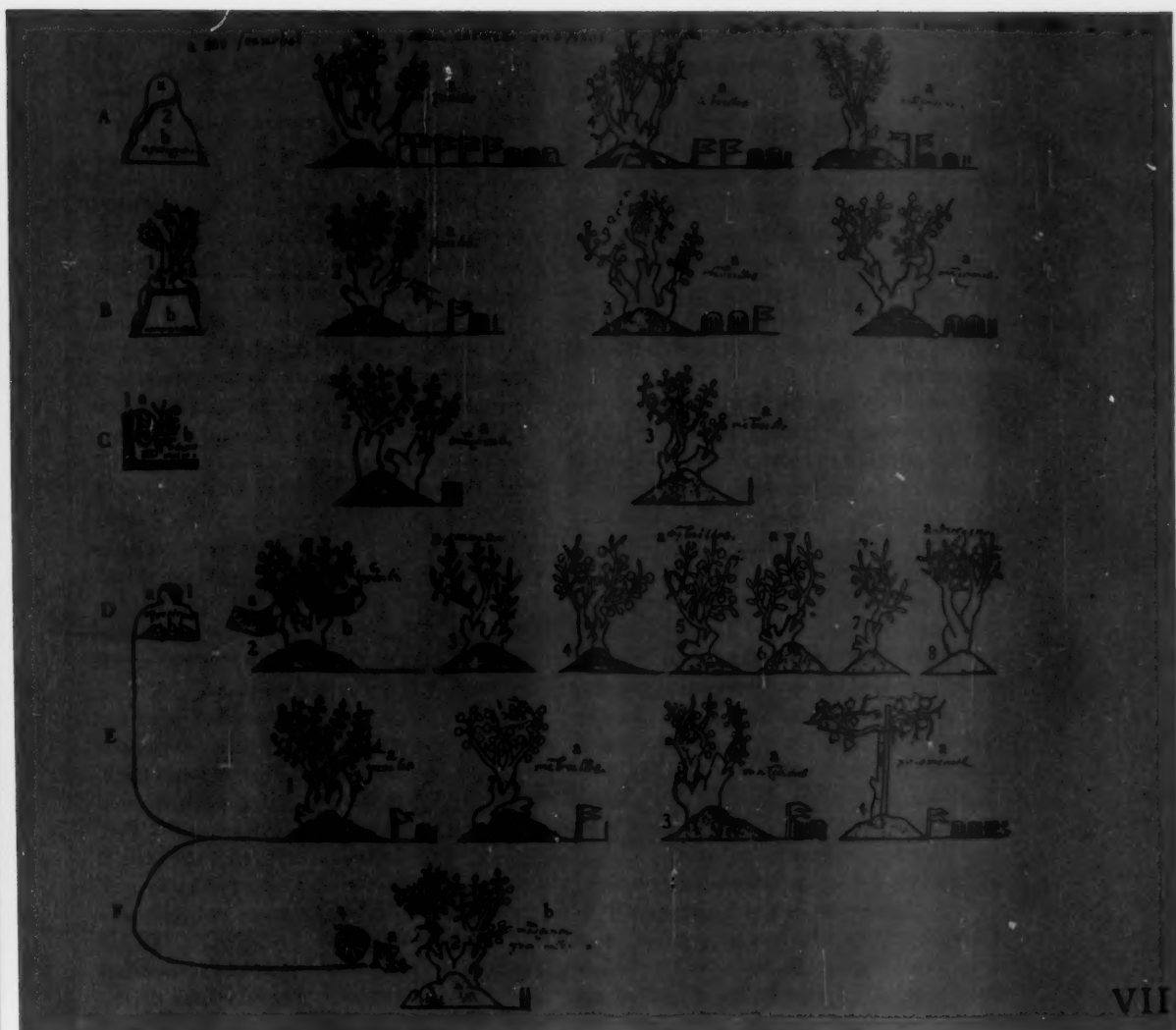


Figure 19

of whom died. The fact that he not only lived in sin with Inés, but also that he preached concubinage as an admirable doctrine weighed heavily against him in his 1539 Inquisition trial. Added to this was strong evidence that Carlos had furtively hidden himself in the sleeping apartment of Maria, the recently widowed wife of his half brother Pedro Tetlahuehuetzquitzin. Discovered in

the night, he was forcibly ejected by her servants, causing a notable scandal. By an unknown female, Don Carlos also had a son, Antonio, who as a lad of about 10 years appeared in 1539 as a witness against his father.⁵⁰

In addition to his extramarital exploits, Don Carlos had been married to a Doña Maria by the Catholic Church in 1535. There is no



record of children by that union. His formal and informal family relations are shown on figure 19, and data about them are summarized in table 2.

The small plots designated VI (figure 18) were clearly the property of Don Carlos, according to the glosses. One states that Don Fernando Cortés donated lands of Atlixocopan to Carlos, who subdivided them and gave

them away. The place-name "Apucupa" appears on one of the plots, presumably also a gift from Cortés.

The information thus provided by parts V and VI tends to be genealogical, minor and local, although it does have certain economic and social interest. Its value is far outweighed by the exciting and significant depictions in VII, the lower left quadrant (figure 20).

Figure 20

Part VII consists of a partly illegible and obscure Spanish gloss, plus six rows of grafted fruit trees, the first four rows of which have glossed toponymic glyphs preceding them. Following each of the grafted trees, a Spanish notation gives its species, and native numbers, presumably specifying the quantity of such varieties within the place indicated by the toponymic glyph. Figure 21 reproduces the major glyphs, with a map providing locations to which they refer. Three can be rather precisely placed. Tlaxomulco remains unconfirmed.

"Tezcocinco" became Santa María Nativitas Tetzocinco. It will be recalled that Viceroy Mendoza confirmed ownership of it to Don Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin in August 1537.⁵¹ It is shown as his land on part III. But Tezcocinco had a much longer history.

One source tells us that in the year 4 Cane (1170 or 1248) some 2,000 Toltec Indians of the Tlailotlaque tribe appeared in Texcoco under a leader named Tempatzin, carrying their idol Tezcatlipuca, having made the long journey from their homes in the Mixteca of southern and western Mexico. They petitioned for land, which the ruler of Texcoco, Tlotzin, was delighted to give them, for they were famed as craftsmen and artists. Tlotzin selected 400 of the most skilled and gave them and their leader the area of Tezcocinco.⁵²

Another published source is a grant of water rights from Nezahualcoyotl to the Indian descendants of the original settlers and others who had come into the area. The grant conveyed exclusive rights to various waters brought by the aqueduct shown on the place glyph. Nezahualcoyotl indicated one of the boundaries of Tezcocinco to be the adjoining Cuauyacac area, discussed below. To commemorate the grant and importance of Tezcocinco, Nezahualcoyotl had his portrait cut in stone on the hillside.⁵³ Utilizing the water supply and pleasant site, his son Nezahualpilli built royal gardens and baths there on the hill,

which Pomar described as small and slightly to the east of Texcoco. He said that the etymology of the place-name was unknown, having persisted from earlier Chichimec times before the Aztecs of Texcoco settled in the area.⁵⁴

Pomar also identifies Cuauyacac as a place about a mile east of Texcoco, on a hill within which was a notable cave. He gives its meaning as "where the uncultivated area (*monte*) begins." More properly it should mean "overlooking the woods," shown in rebus by the glyph elements: above the hill, usual convention for place, is the tree (*cuah*), in the trunk of which is seen a human nose, *yacatl*, whose pronounced sound also means "above," the whole signifying "hill overlooking tree(s)." Cuauyacac appears on other Aztec pictorial historical documents, such as Mapa Tlotzin. We are also told by Pomar that in 1582 it was a place "where the nobility of this city [Texcoco] had many and diverse flower gardens of numerous and varied colors and very singular odors. . . ." ⁵⁵

The area glossed "Tlaxomulco" is of less certain identification. Glyph components suggest that the Spanish gloss is incomplete. The little teeth below what appears to be a butterfly in an angle gives the sound "Tla" (*tlalli*, land; *tlán*, teeth), and the angle, *xomul*, provides the remainder or "a corner of land"; the Spanish gloss does not take into account the butterfly (*papalotl*). We do find, however, that a plot of land called Tlacomulco, one of the subdivisions of the town of San Juan Teotihuacan, had belonged to Ixtlilxochitl. It became the property of his daughter Ana and her husband, Francisco Verdugo Quetzalmamachitlzin, Lord of Teotihuacan.⁵⁶ Lacking further data, we can only tentatively equate that plot with the one shown on the Oztoticpac document.

Oztoticpac itself, as we have already noted, was an estate within the city of Texcoco. Its glyph corresponds to the name, "above the caves" (*oztotl*, cave; *icpac*, above), a stylized

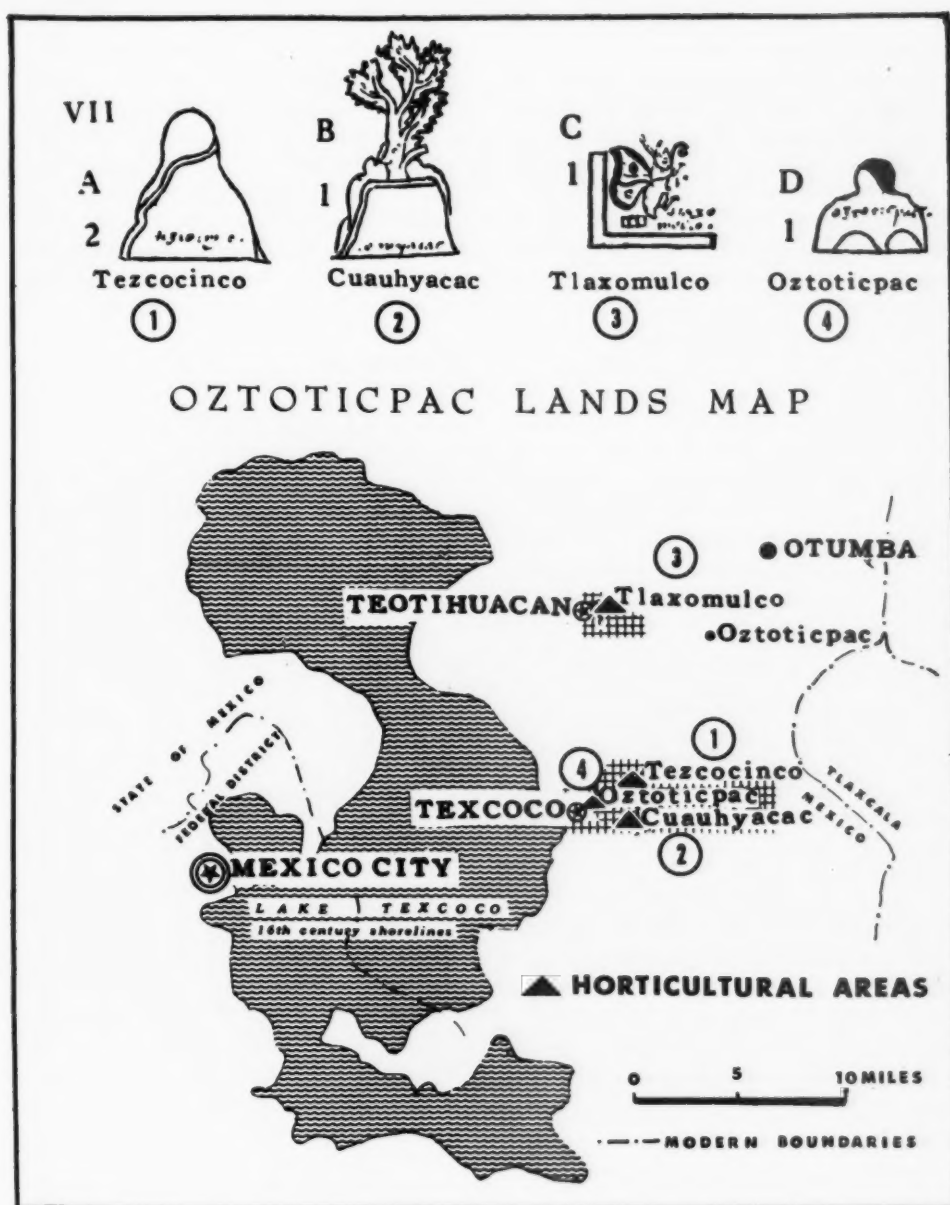


Figure 21. Map showing locations to which major glyphs refer.

hill in the shape of a woman whose breasts represent the caves. From the records of the Inquisition it appears that Don Carlos had two houses within Texcoco, but that he resided in Oztoticpac. When Bishop Zumárraga, the Inquisitor and his cloud of witnesses visited Oztoticpac in July 1539, they found 4 wooden bows, 10 or 12 arrows, a bed, and an ancient native book of paintings, apparently a ritual calendar which set forth the "count of the fiestas of the Demon."⁵⁷

The fact that Don Carlos was executed for having these ancient things caused other Texcocan Indian nobles to destroy their own native documents, according to Pomar, who avidly sought them in 1582 to write his lengthy report to the King. For our immediate purposes, however, it is important to note that there was growing on the Oztoticpac estate in 1539 a field of wheat, plus "trees of various kinds, grouped together around the house."⁵⁸ As we shall see, these trees are the very ones shown on our document.

The main Oztoticpac glyph is connected by a line to a smaller and final group of fruit trees, preceded by an unglossed glyph. The latter has not been identified. It possibly represents the other house or estate of Don Carlos, which the Bishop visited the same day in 1539. It was in the second house that the damning idols were uncovered.

Unique among all known Mexican Indian pictorial documents is the depiction of grafted fruit trees shown on the Oztoticpac Lands Map of the Library of Congress. Other well-known documents provide important information on indigenous plants, but no others show the blending of native fruit trees with European varieties, a major contribution of this particular document.⁵⁹

By 1540 the Texcocan Aztec orchardist activities in the four or five indicated places were considerable, both in quantity and variety. The general gloss for part VII, although obscure in part and not wholly legible,

suggests that the introduction of grafted trees had created valuable properties from those previously abandoned or of small worth. Table 3 summarizes the stands of fruits, tabulated from the native numerals following each variety. In the case of Oztoticpac, where peaches and pomegranates are shown, the number of such trees is omitted on the map. The tabulation therefore provides a minimum total. It will be noted that quince and apples are the most numerous. Oztoticpac and Texcocinco are most concerned with this form of horticulture.

TABLE 3.—Fruit Orchards, Oztoticpac Lands Map

Variety	Texcocinco	Quauyacac	Tlaxomulco	Oztoticpac	Total
Pears.....	15	26	....	26	67
Quince.....	52	30	1	42	125
Apples.....	52	17	5	29	103
Pomegranates.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?
Peaches.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?
Grapevines.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
Total.....	119	73	6	124	322

The data from the pictorial document accord with the descriptions of later activities reported in 1582 by Pomar. After discussing pines, oaks, and other industrial woods, he noted that sabine pines had been planted in Texcocinco, brought from other parts of the Valley of Mexico. He continues

The natural fruit trees of this land, and which yield well, are cherries, which in tilled and cultivated soil give numerous and good fruits, very tasteful and reasonably nutritious. There are apple trees which yield a yellow and slightly red fruit, about the same size and taste of those in Castile, which we call "apples of San Juan." Some of these are better than others, depending on the care which is given

TABLE 4.—Fruits grown in Texcoco, 1582

ENGLISH	SPANISH	NAHUATL	BOTANICAL
APPLE..... winter apple.....	manzana..... manzana de invierno; manzana de por San Juan.	texocotl.....	<i>Pyrus malus</i> , Linn.
APRICOT.....	albaricoque.....		<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> .
CHERRY.....	cerezo; cereza.....	capulin.....	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> , or <i>Prunus avium</i> , Linn.
CITRON.....	cidra.....	cidraquauitl.....	<i>Citrus medica genuina</i> .
FIG.....	higuera.....	hicoxquauitl.....	<i>Ficus carica</i> .
GRAPE..... muscatel.....	uva; parra..... moscatel.....	xocomecatl; xocomecaquauitl. ytac xocomecatl.....	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> . <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> .
LIME.....	lima.....	limaquauitl; xocoquauitl.	<i>Citrus medica acida</i> .
MULBERRY.....	mora.....	amaxocotl; amacapulin...	<i>Morus nigra</i> , Linn.
OLIVE.....	azeituna; oliva.....	azeitequauitl.....	<i>Olea europea</i> .
ORANGE.....	naranja.....	naranjaxocotl.....	<i>Citrus aurantium bergamia</i> .
PEACH..... common peach.....	durazno..... melocoton; durazno de Damasco; prisco.	duraznoquauitl..... xocotlmelecoton; xuchipaldurazno; cuzticdurazno.	<i>Prunus persica</i> , Stokes <i>Amygdalus</i> .
PEAR..... muscadine.....	pera; pera mayor..... cermeña.....	peral ytla aquillo.....	<i>Pyrus comunis</i> , Linn.
PLUM.....	ciruela.....	ciruelaquauitl; macaxocotl.	<i>Prunus domestica</i> , Linn.
POMEGRANATE.....	granada.....	granandaquauitl.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> .
QUINCE.....	membrillo.....	xocotl mébrillo.....	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> , Mill.

the trees, or the good or bad qualities of the soil in which they grow. These and the cherries pass to the Indians, who store them to eat as a gift in winter. . . . They also have trees which yield black mulberries.

In another passage the same author stated that the Spanish fruits imported and grown in

Texcoco included peaches of all varieties—common (*melocotones*), apricots, *priscos*, and a variety called "Damasco." There were also large pears, muscadines, and winter apples, and quince better than in Spain itself. Pomegranates and plums grew poorly; the

little fruit they yielded was costly and bad. The same applied to figs, olives, and staked grapevines. If carefully cultivated, however, grapes—especially muscatel—would yield. Of only limited success were oranges, limes, citrons, and similar species, except in sheltered patches in the north of the realm.⁶⁰

Pomar's general descriptions of the fruits offer some difficulties for precise botanical identifications. Table 4 provides a provisional key to them, with English, Spanish, Nahuatl, and botanical names. It is notable that in 1571, when Molina wrote his *Vocabulary*, only apples, cherries, and perhaps plums had authentic Aztec names; other fruits were called by loanwords from Spanish, suggesting that they were recently introduced.

Of major importance to cultural and horticultural history in Mexico are the tree grafts on part VII of the Oztoticpac Lands Map. Tree grafting in the Old World has an ancient origin, as evidenced in Greek texts and the Bible (Romans, xi, 16–24).⁶¹ The history of tree grafting in 16th-century Spain and in colonial New Spain, however, seems never to have been systematically examined. But the pictorial data on the Oztoticpac Lands Map, coupled with information from manuscript sources about the very trees shown, give new and unusual information.

One of the more unexpected results of Don Carlos' execution was that a Spaniard, Pedro de Vergara of Mexico City, brought suit against the Inquisition to recover property that it had taken from Don Carlos.⁶² In December 1539, a few days after Carlos' death, Pedro stated that about 3 years earlier he had given Don Carlos various Spanish trees—apples, pears, quince—to plant in orchards and to graft on his native trees. Pedro was to receive half the fruit borne on grafted trees; the other half Don Carlos was to keep. Pedro petitioned the Inquisition to return to him the Spanish trees he had given Don Carlos plus half of the trees which had been grafted with his scions. Pedro argued that the In-

quisition had no right to this property in view of the fact that, on the day before execution, Don Carlos had confessed his sins and had been reconciled, thus lifting the embargo on his goods.

During the lengthy proceedings which followed, Pedro was allowed to bring witnesses to sustain his charges. Their testimony not only throws light on the history of the disputed trees but also on Don Carlos. Various persons agreed with Pedro's contention that during his last hours in prison Don Carlos had summoned Pedro; in the presence of witnesses, with Friar Bernardino de Sahagún acting as interpreter and witness, Don Carlos stated that the fruit trees belonged to Pedro. Even the Inquisition staff agreed that the half-and-half contract for fruit from grafted trees thus had verbally been affirmed by Don Carlos. Testimony also revealed that both Spanish and grafted trees remained principally on the Oztoticpac estate. Part of it seemingly had already passed into the hands of a certain Spaniard, Alonso de Contreras, who was threatening to uproot or move the whole orchard, to the detriment of the property rights held by Pedro de Vergara and Don Carlos' heirs. Contreras was enjoined by the court from touching the trees while the suit continued. He immediately protested the injunction, claiming to have purchased the trees when he bought the lands on which they stood and to have the right, therefore, to uproot them if he wished.

Like so many 16th-century Mexican suits for which fragments of the record have survived in colonial archives, we do not know the outcome or judgment of this one. From it we learn, however, that in 1536, not long after he married and settled down on the Oztoticpac estate, Don Carlos purposefully set about to develop orchards, both by introduction of Spanish trees and more significantly, by using their scions to graft onto native stocks. We have also seen that by January 15, 1541, when Contreras filed his counterpetition, the Oztoticpac lands, or at least the orchards, had ap-



Figure 22. Details from the Humboldt Fragment VI.

parently passed from ancestral Texcocan noble Aztec hands into Spanish.

This circumstance seemingly brings us nearly a full circle back to part III of our document. In it, with its cognate Humboldt Fragment VI, we find the ruling family seeking to show that Oztoticpac was never part of Don Carlos' personal holdings and hence could not be sequestered and sold, but that it should be returned to the town of Texcoco. If the latter hypothesis is valid, then on Humboldt Fragment VI, the lawyers and witnesses with Don Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzin (figure 9) are probably Pedro de Vergara, and his lawyer, Vicencio de Riverol. The opposing figure presumably would be either Alonso de Contreras, or his lawyer, Francisco Ramírez.

We show the principals in the litigation as figure 22. The trees grafted in 1536 then, bore judicial fruit also and provided historians of culture with two related and unusual Aztec pictorial documents.

Returning to the horticultural side, we note what Pomar said about the Texcoco area nearly half a century after Don Carlos' experiments. In 1582 he stated flatly that "in the trunks of these native apple trees, as also for pears and quince, those of Castile may be grafted easily." If the Oztoticpac Lands Map drawings correctly reflect colonial Aztec practices, the Texcocan Indians under the direction of Don Carlos and Pedro de Vergara used a version of "whip-and-tongue" grafts for their trees, shown in figure 23.⁶³

For grapevines (shown only on the map for the Oztoticpac estate) an ancient and relatively simple technique was used. Because a cutting is inserted in the parent stem it logically is called "cutting grafting," shown on figure 24.⁶⁴

information on the pre-Conquest and Spanish colonial practices suggests that systematic investigation of textual and related Indian pictorial materials would reveal important new insights into acculturation.

Much further study of the corpus of Mexi-

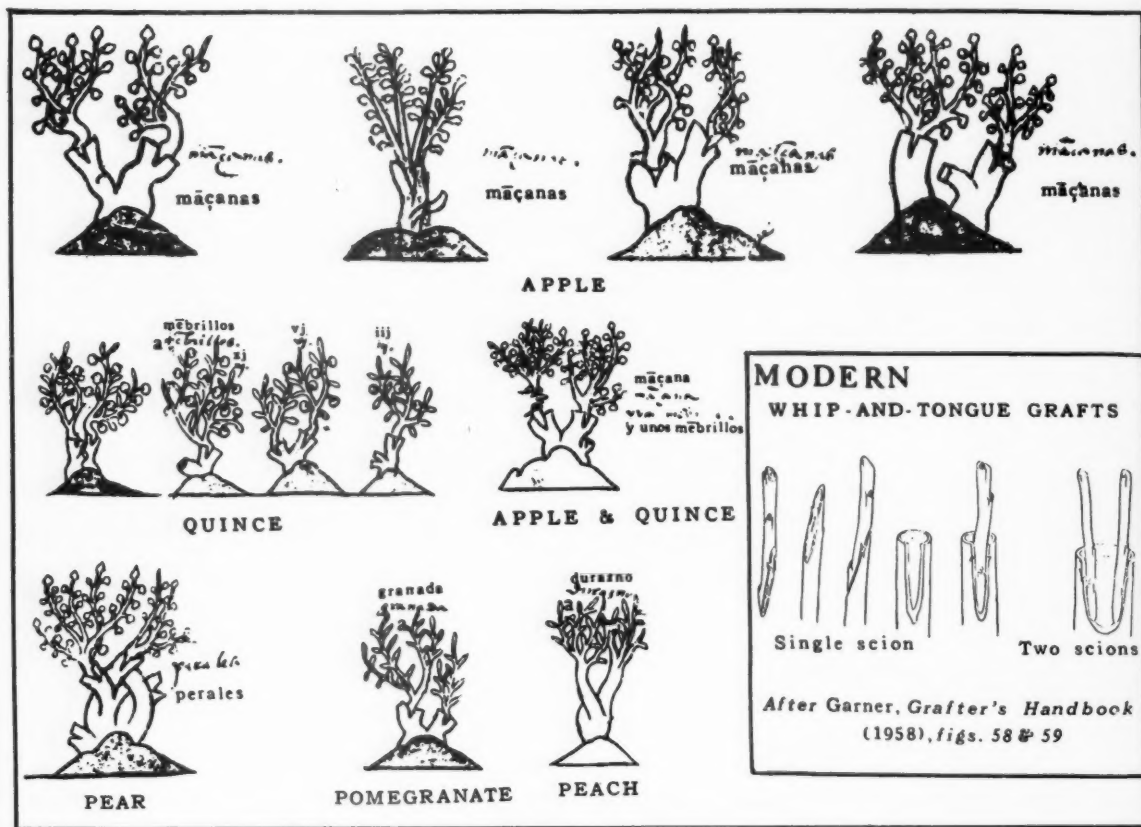


Figure 23. Grafted trees, Texcoco, 1540, represented on the Oztoticpac Lands Map.

In summary, part VII alone makes the Oztoticpac Lands Map highly significant. The depiction of horticultural practices ranks it among the important Indian pictorial documents which provide noteworthy economic and cultural data for the immediate post-Contact period. The very lack of such reliable

can Indian pictorial documents lies ahead for specialists to clarify numerous obscure points that continually arise. We expect that the census of such materials being prepared under the Hispanic Foundation program for the Handbook of Middle American Indians will provide a great deal of important basic taxo-

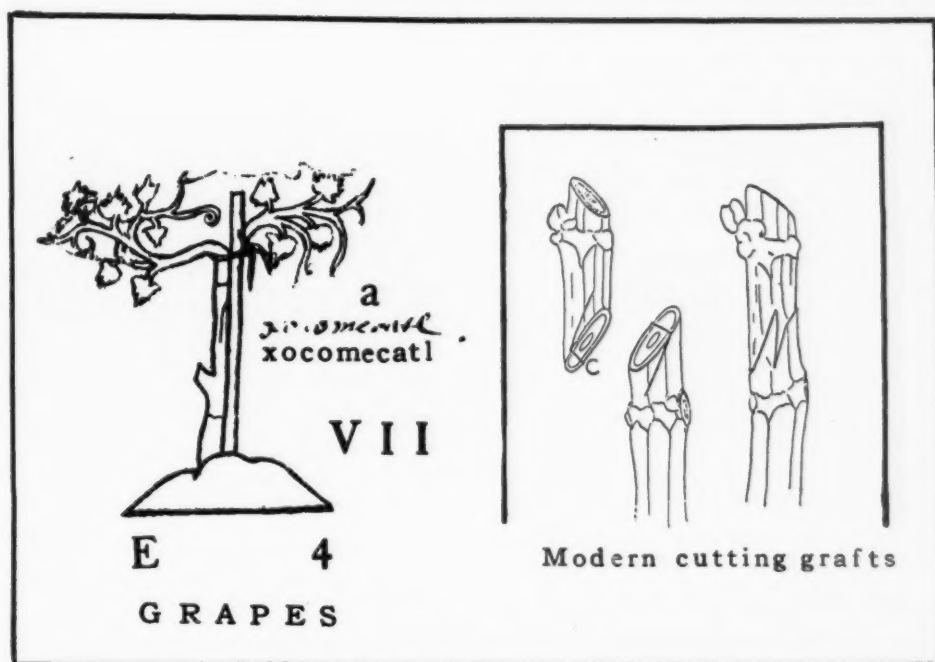


Figure 24. "Cutting grafting" of grapevines shown on the Oztoticpac Lands Map.

nomic and bibliographical information to ease the way for such investigations. It is hoped that the Mexican Indian Pictorial Document Collection, which is being built slowly, will materially aid this enterprise. Perhaps the collection can make it possible similarly to date, describe, and analyze future finds comparable to the Oztoticpac Lands Map in the Library of Congress, as well as to make more available to the scholarly community the important data the Mexican Indians recorded about themselves and their cultures.

Note: Dr. Cline expresses special appreciation for professional and technical aid given by persons associated with him on the volumes on Middle American Indians: Charles Gibson, Henry B. Nicholson, Donald Robertson, Ignacio Bernal, Pedro Carrasco, Richard N. Greenleaf, Arch C. Gerlach, Jorge I. Rubio Mañe, and John B. Glass; the staffs of the Hispanic Foundation and the Geography and Map Division; and Charles Dibble of the University of Utah, who provided transcriptions and translations of the native Nahuatl glosses.



FOOTNOTES

¹ Named for its former owners, the Dukes of Monteleone, heirs of Fernando Cortés, as mentioned in the first published notices of the Codex: Alfonso Toro, "Códice del archivo de los Duques de Monteleone y Marqueses del Valle," in Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia, y Etnografía (Mexico), *Anales*, Epoca 5 [i.e., 4], 3:58-64 (enero-mar. 1925).

² Toro, "Códice," p. 60-61, in much reduced, black and white photographs, reproduces Painting V and Painting III, with notes about them, p. 63-64; Rafael García Granados and Luis MacGregor, *Huejotzingo: la ciudad y el convento franciscano* (Mexico City, 1934), p. 89, excerpts the Virgin scene from Painting V; Silvio Zavala, "Nuño de Guzmán y la esclavitud de los indios," *Historia Mexicana*, 1:401-428 (enero-mar. 1952), on p. 421 reproduces a small part of lower left of Painting V, showing native slaves.

³ Paintings I, II, VIII. These are the numbers which the scribe in the case placed on the drawings; originally they were, respectively, Nos. 1, 6, and 2.

⁴ "Contra Melchior Yanes y varios acusados de falsificaciones de sellos y títulos de terrenos de diversos pueblos de este Estado y el de Tlaxcala [District Court, Puebla, 1868-72]," LC, Manuscript Division, acc. 7628. Brief mention of the 12 documents and 24 maps, incorrectly attributing them to the 18th century, is found in St. George L. Sioussat, "Manuscripts," *QJCA*, 3/3:46 (May 1946).

⁵ Acc. 13,238.

⁶ Preliminary tabulation shows that the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris, cited as BNP) has about 63 original Mexican pictorial documents, in its Fonds Mexicains. These and other manuscripts are listed in H. Omont, "Catalogue des manuscrits mexicains de la Bibliothèque Nationale," *Revue des Bibliothèques*, vol. 9 (avril-mai 1899); many of the pictorials are discussed and illustrated in Eugene Boban, *Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Mexique. Catalogue raisonné de la collection de M.E. Eugène Goupil* (2 vols., atlas, Paris, 1891). The National Museum in Mexico has, according to provisional tabulations, about 82 such Mexican pictorials, many of minor nature. All are catalogued and illustrated in John B. Glass, *Catálogo de la colección de códices* (Mexico, 1964). The latter work, published by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Museo Nacional de Antropología, was prepared by Mr. Glass as Consultant to the Hispanic Foundation, with funds furnished by the Ford Foundation.

⁷ Preliminary examination of the principal U.S. repositories yields the following numbers of original Mexican Indian pictorial documents: Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, 8 (4 major); American Museum of Natural History, 7 (4 major); Latin American Collection, University of Texas, 9 (3 major); Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, 5 (3 major); Gilcrease Museum and Gallery, Tulsa, 7 fragments; Brooklyn Museum, 3 (1 major); and 1 each in Bancroft Library, University of California; Peabody Museum, Harvard University; Hispanic Society of America; Museum, University of Pennsylvania; and Princeton University Library.

⁸ Texcocan sources are cited and analyzed in detail by Charles Gibson, "Llamamiento general, repartimiento, and the Empire of Acolhuacan," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 36: 1-27 (Feb. 1956). For most purposes, Fernando Alva Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras históricas* (2 vols. Mexico City, 1891-92), is the major source, although Diego Durán, *Historia de las Indias de la Nueva España y islas de tierra firme* (2 vols., atlas, Mexico City, 1867, 1880), is important because Durán was raised in Texcoco. Through the courtesy of the Spanish Ambassador, the Hispanic Foundation in December 1965 was permitted to microfilm the text and photo-reproduce in color the pictorial sections of the Durán *Historia*, deposited in the Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid) and displayed at the New York World's Fair in 1964-65; the 1867 printed version has serious defects. As a major element of the Aztec nation, Texcoco and its history are covered in numerous general sources and treatments, among them H. H. Bancroft, *Native Races* (5 vols., San Francisco, 1882-83), especially vol. 2, "Civilized Nations," and vol. 5, "Primitive History." The standard modern summary, now somewhat outdated, with useful bibliography, remains George C. Vaillant, *Aztecs of Mexico; Origin, Rise and Fall of the Aztec Empire* (New York, 1941).

⁹ Also known as "Histoire du royaume d'Acolhuacan ou de Tezcucan," it is in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris), Fonds Mexicains, 373. It was first published in 1849 by J. M. A. Aubin, later in color, in his *Mémoires sur la peinture didactique et l'écriture des anciens mexicains . . . précédés d'une introduction par E. T. Hamy* (Paris, 1885. Recherches historiques et archéologiques, Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale). Paul Radin, *The Sources and Authenticity of the History of the Ancient Mexicans* (Berkeley, 1920), reprints the Aubin lithographs in black and white, with commentary, p. 18-19, 35-38. Donald Robertson, *Mexican Manuscript Painting of the*

Early Colonial Periods: The Metropolitan Schools (New Haven, 1959), p. 140-141, discusses the artistic composition of the *Mappe Tlotzin* and its relation to other Texcocan manuscripts.

¹⁰ Bernardino de Sahagún, O.F.M. (1499-1590), wrote numerous works, the most important of which was his *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España*, which underwent numerous revisions at his hands for 50 years. His Texcocan lineages, with separate drawings, taken from an early version, are conveniently found in Bernardino de Sahagún, *Florentine Codex, General History of the Things of New Spain, in Thirteen Parts. Book 8, Kings and Lords*. Translated from the Aztec into English, with notes and illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. Part IX (Santa Fe, N. Mex., 1954). Monographs of the School of American Research, No. 14, Part IX), p. 9-11, illustrations 28-41. Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl apparently prepared in 1602-9 his "Relaciones" and "Historia Chichimeca" as documentation for his claims as legitimate heir. Edited by A. Chavero, they were published under the title *Obras históricas* (2 vols. Mexico City, 1891-92).

¹¹ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 1:309-323. Born 1402, Nezahualcoyotl ruled to 1472 and is universally hailed as the greatest Aztec figure. Frances Gillmor's *Flute of the Smoking Mirror: a Portrait of Nezahualcoyotl, Poet-King* (Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1949.) is a sympathetic biography, supplemented by her biography of Montezuma I, *The King Danced in the Marketplace* (Tucson, Ariz., 1964). Both cite a large body of pictorial and prose documentary sources. See also Bancroft, *Native Races*, 5:382-429 and Vaillant, *Aztecs*, p. 97-102. Ixtlilxochitl, 2:222, 241, says Nezahualcoyotl had 60 sons and 57 daughters by concubines, but only 2 legitimate sons.

¹² Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:248-249, 267; and Juan Bautista Pomar, "Relación, Tezcoco, 9 de marzo, 1582," in Ángel María Garibay K., *Poesía Nahuatl*, I (Mexico City, 1964. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia, Fuentes indígenas de la cultura nahuatl), p. 176.

¹³ All told, more than 2,000 persons died as accomplices in this bizarre episode; see Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:285-286; and Bancroft, *Native Races*, 5:448-449.

¹⁴ The Triple Alliance was formed in 1431; for information on it see Bancroft, *Native Races*, 5:395-399; and Robert H. Barlow, "La fundación de la Triple Alianza," in Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico), *Anales*, 3:147-155, and his detailed *The Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1949).

Important new data are in Charles Gibson, *The Aztecs Under Spanish Rule: A History of the Indians of the Valley of Mexico* (Stanford, 1964).

¹⁵ Most of the information appearing under "Ahuaxpitztztzin" in Rafael García Granados' useful but uncritical *Diccionario biográfico de historia antigua de Méjico* (Mexico City, 1952-53. Universidad Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia, *Publicaciones*, primera serie, 23), 1:34-37, relates to Carlos Chichimecateotl. Richard E. Greenleaf, *Zumárraga and the Mexican Inquisition, 1536-1543* (Washington, 1961. Academy of American Franciscan History, Monograph series, 4), p. 68-74, provides data on Don Carlos Chichimecateotl but makes incorrect statements, based on data relating to Carlos Ahuaxpitztztzin; he lumps various brothers together by naming his subject "Don Carlos Ahuaxpitztztzin Ometochtzin Yoyotzin Ixtlilxochitl Mendoza," characterized as "an obscure person in Texcocan history until the Zumárraga trial of 1539" (p. 68, n. 4). Gibson, *Aztecs*, p. 170-171, more correctly indicates the succession in Texcoco following the death of Nezahualpilli (1515), although omitting some figures.

¹⁶ *Proceso criminal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición y del Fiscal en su nombre contra Don Carlos, indio principal de Tezcoco*, edited by Luis González Obregón (Mexico City, 1910. Archivo General y Público de la Nación, *Publicaciones*, 1).

¹⁷ Two strong reprimands dated 1540 are published in *Un desconocido ceculario del siglo xvi perteneciente a la Catedral Metropolitana de México*, edited by Alberto María Carreño (Mexico City, 1944), p. 13-14, 160-161, and reproduced as Documentos 18 and 19 in Joaquín García Icazbalceta, *Don Fray Juan Zumárraga, primer obispo y arzobispo de México* (Mexico City, 1947), 4: 170-173. Greenleaf (*Zumárraga*, p. 14-15, 74) notes that Zumárraga's actions resulted in his removal as Inquisitor and speeded the "exemption movement" which ultimately (December 30, 1571) removed Indians from the jurisdiction of all inquisitions.

¹⁸ José Toribio Medina, *La primitiva Inquisición americana, 1493-1569* (Santiago de Chile, 1914), 1: 141-175; Mariano Cuevas, *Historia de la Iglesia en México* (Mexico City, 1921 [1946 ed.]), 1: 369-379, 431; Robert Ricard, *La "conquête spirituelle" du Mexique; essai sur l'apostolat et les méthodes missionnaires des Ordres Mendicants en Nouvelle Espagne de 1523-24 à 1572* (Paris, 1933. Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, 20), p. 320-322; and Greenleaf, *Zumárraga*, p. 75.

¹⁹ Translation by Dr. Charles E. Dibble. There remain some obscurities and textual problems which

have not been resolved to his full satisfaction. A parallel line of native lords for the Tulancingo village area is treated in Pedro Carrasco, "Los caciques chichimecas de Tulancingo," *Estudios de cultura Nahuatl*, 4:85-91 (1963).

²⁰ Many of the materials cited in note 8 continue their coverage into the Spanish period. The Texcocan views are stated in Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*; with the coming of the Spaniards, Texcocan history merges with the vast literature on the Conquest, and especially the role of Fernando Cortés.

²¹ Gibson, *Aztecs*, p. 170-171, notes the evolution of differences between "lord" (*tlatoani*) and "governor" (*gobernador*) as Spaniards cut down the size of the Texcocan realm and reduced the powers of the *tlatoani*-governor. Surviving letters from the latter lament the situation and cast light on the gradual diminution: Hernando Pimentel Ihuau (*Nezahualcoyotl*), "Memorial dirigido al rey por . . . cacique y gobernador de la provincia de Texcuco," undated but ca. 1545, in Manuel Orozco y Berra, *Historia antigua y de la conquista de México* (Mexico City, 1880), 2: 201-203, indicating reductions since the Conquest; reprinted, with omissions, in *Divulgación histórica*, 4: 508-509 (1942-43). "Carta de don Hernando Pimentel, cacique principal de Texcuco, al rey don Felipe II . . . Texcuco a 6 de abril de 1562," in Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, comp., *Epistolario de Nueva España, 1505-1818* (Mexico City, 1939-42. Biblioteca Histórica Mexicana, segunda serie), 16: 74-75, complaining of reduced area, asking redress, especially for four towns; "Tasaciones de tributos de la ciudad de Tescuco y su provincia . . . 26 de septiembre de 1544," *ibid.*, 4: 128-130, indicating that on petition of Hernando (Pimentel), governor, and Diego, a principal Indian, tributes for 1547 and the following 3 years would be the same as from the 1544 assessment if they were allowed to keep their posts; in 1556 annual Texcocan money payments were commuted to annual payment to the Crown of 8,000 *fanegas* of maize, reconfirmed in 1562.

²² Gibson, *Aztecs*, p. 20-25, stresses the disruptive effects of rivalries within the Triple Alliance, climaxed by the Cacama-Montezuma struggles against Ixtlilxochitl. A narrative of the period is found in Bancroft, *Mexico*, 1: 118 ff. Much of the enormous literature on Cortés is cited in Henry R. Wagner, *The Rise of Fernando Cortés* (Los Angeles, 1944).

²³ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 1: 335-346, the "Thirteenth Relation," covers the period from 1519, and 1: 387-388, the division of the kingdom.

²⁴ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 1: 417. Cortés had taken the main nobles among the Aztecs with him, as hostages; for various reasons he executed nearly all of them except Ixtlilxochitl, who unsuccessfully tried to save his brother Cohuanacochtzin from hanging; the episode is recorded in Bancroft, *Mexico*, 2: 205-206, and at greater length in his *History of Central America* (San Francisco, 1883), 1: 551-557. According to Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2: 301-304, the earlier Ixtlilxochitl, who was born in 1500, had a short but eventful life; by the age of 3 he had killed his wet nurse for adultery; at the age of 6 he was sentenced to death by his father's councilors, and, on reversal of their sentence by the king, killed them; at age 14 he first went to war and at 16 became a major leader.

²⁵ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 1: 398-400, who incorrectly includes Lorenzo de Luna; Ixtlilxochitl's mother, Tlacoxhuactzin, refused at first to be baptized, until he threatened to burn her alive. Previous native marriages were resanctified by the Church on October 14, 1526, at which time Fernando Cortés was best man for Ixtlilxochitl.

²⁶ *Proceso*, p. 66-67; and Greenleaf, *Zumárraga*, p. 73.

²⁷ Provisionally translated by Dr. Charles E. Dibble.

²⁸ *Proceso*, p. 7-8, 9, 12 (stating that the house in which idols were found had belonged to Don Carlos' maternal grandfather Tlalchachi), 21, 27, 56-57.

²⁹ Alexander von Humboldt, *Vues des Cordillères et monumens des peuples indigènes de l'Amérique* (Paris, 1810 [i.e., 1813]), p. 56, planche 12 bis. For Humboldt's Mexican travels, see Helmut de Terra, *Humboldt; the Life and Times of Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859* (New York, 1955), p. 149-171.

³⁰ Friedrich Wilken, *Geschichte der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin* (Berlin, 1828), p. 29, 155-56, 234; *Index librorum manuscriptorum et impressorum quibus Bibliotheca Berolinensis aucta est. Annis 1837 et 1838. Praemissa est historia Bibliothecae Regiae A. 1828-1839 vernaculo sermone scripta* (Berlin, 1840), p. xvi; *Katalog der Schausammlung der Preussischen Staatsbibliothek* (Berlin, 1925), p. 54. Howard F. Cline, "The former Manuscriptae Americanae of the K. Bibliothek, Berlin (presently Deutsche Staatsbibliothek)" in Hispanic Foundation, *HMAI Notes*, No. 24, p. 3-6. I am grateful to Ulf Bankmann and others in Germany for providing unpublished data on the Humboldt and other manuscripts in this collection. See note 32.

³¹ *Historische Hieroglyphen der Azteken im Jahr 1803, im konigreich Neu-Spanien gesammelt von Alex-*

ander von Humboldt . . . (Berlin, 1893) hand-
somely publishes at nearly full size (including the
14-foot No. 1) the 16 Humboldt Fragments; for this
separate album by the Royal Library (Berlin) a
commentary was specially prepared by Eduard
Seler, *Die mexikanischen Bilderhandschriften Alex-
ander von Humboldts in der königlichen Bibliothek
zu Berlin* (Berlin, 1893). With some omissions and
revisions, Seler included the same work in his
Gesammelte Abhandlungen (Berlin, 1902-23),
1:162-300 (1902), with reduced plates. The 1893
version of his essay was translated as "The Mexican
picture writings of Alexander von Humboldt in the
Royal Library at Berlin" and published in *Mexican
and Central American Antiquities, Calendar Sys-
tems and History, Translated From the German
Under the Supervision of Charles P. Bowditch*
(Washington, 1904. Smithsonian Institution, Bu-
reau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 28), p. 123-
229; Karl von den Steinen prepared colored plates
of the Humboldt Fragments for that publication,
but they appeared in reduced size, in black and
white, inferior to the 1893 *Historische Hieroglyphen*.
For convenience we cite the 1904 translation; Frag-
ment VI, *ibid.*, p. 190-196, plate XI. An older
description, based primarily on Seler, is P. J. J.
Valentini, "Humboldt's Aztec Paintings," *The
Cosmopolitan*, 18:331-339 (Jan. 1895).

³² Dr. Hans Löffing, Chief, Manuscripts Division,
Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (DSB), in December
1962 furnished much information on the present
whereabouts of former *Manuscriptae Americanae*;
manuscript 1, containing Fragments II-XVI, is the
only one remaining in DSB; manuscript 2, Hum-
boldt Fragment I, is now in Tübingen; the other 13
manuscripts were acquired after Humboldt's 1806
gift. Dr. Löffing kindly furnished a color trans-
parency and a black and white photograph of Hum-
boldt Fragment VI for this article.

³³ Seler, "Picture Writings," p. 193-195. Robert-
son, in his *Manuscript Painting*, p. 175, briefly dis-
cusses the Humboldt Fragment VI, which he repro-
duces from the original as plate 68.

³⁴ "The land grants of Don Antonio Pimentel," in
"The Titles of Tetzcotzincó (Santa María Nativita-
tas)," translated and annotated by Byron McAfee
and R. H. Barlow, *Tlalocan*, 2/2:110-127; the
Antonio Pimentel grant is discussed on p. 119-122.
Antonio signed the document as governor, Pedro
Tlahuehuetzquitzin as alcalde, and Jorge Yoyotzin
as scribe.

³⁵ Seler, "Picture Writings," p. 196.

³⁶ Seler, in "Picture Writings," p. 196, after de-
scribing the glyph, wrote "Although various sugges-
tions occur to me, I do not venture to express a

definite opinion in regard to the meaning of this
object." I am indebted to John B. Glass for iden-
tifying the glyph and furnishing comparative
materials.

³⁷ For *Mappe Tlotzin*, see note 9. *Mappe Quinat-
zin* is also known as "Cour chichimèque et historie de
Tezcuco," BNP manuscripts 11-12, published first
by Aubin in 1849 and republished in color in his
"*Peinture didactique*," with commentary; Radin,
Sources, p. 19, 38-41, plates 16-17, abstracts Aubin
and reproduces his plates; Robertson, *Manuscript
Paintings*, p. 135-140, plates 13, 46-47, analyzes
artistic features. Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:173-181,
describes a source, probably this or a parallel. One
Spanish gloss reads "78 years ago Nezahualpilli was
born [1464]," giving a 1542 date to *Mappe Quinat-
zin*; another says Nezahualcoyotl came to Tezcoco
in the year 4 Xochitl, 115 years ago [1431], giving
a 1546 date. See also Robert H. Barlow, "Una
nueva lámina del Mapa Quinatzin," *Journal de
Société des Americanistes*, n.s., 39:111-124 (1950);
this is BNP manuscript 396, showing various crimes
and punishments.

³⁸ Purposely omitted from our figure 12. The
towns are listed and discussed in Gibson, "Llama-
miento general," p. 3-5.

³⁹ Juan de Torquemada bases his account in
Monarchia indiana (2 ed., Madrid, 1723), 1:167-
168 on "cuenta cierta . . . escrita en los libros
de su gasto, y autorizada por un nieto suyo, que
despues de ser Cristiano, se llamó Don Antonio
Pimentel." See also Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p.
218-219. Ixtlilxochitl (*Obras*, 1:398-399, 402)
claims that the first organized church services were
held June 12, 1524.

⁴⁰ Seler, "Picture Writings," p. 190-191.

⁴¹ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:51, 79, 385; various
buildings by Nezahualcoyotl are described, *ibid.*,
2:209-212.

⁴² Seler, in "Picture Writings," p. 192-193, is
himself in error when noting that Humboldt "errs
only in regarding the plan of the city in the middle
of the picture, which as we have seen, is that of the
city of Tezcoco, as the ground plan of an ordinary
estate and as the object in dispute." Aubin, in
"*Peinture didactique*," p. 53, says "Oztoticpac,
quartier de Tetzcuco, qu'il ne faut confondre avec
d'autres Oztoticpac, près d'Otumba, près de Gua-
dalajara et ailleurs."

⁴³ Seler, "Picture Writings," p. 191-192.

⁴⁴ Gibson, in *Aztecs*, p. 257-258, note 4 (p. 538-
539), summarizes, noting "the subject needs sys-
tematic restudy based on records of colonial lands."
Daniel G. Brinton's *The Lineal Measures of the
Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico and Central*

America (Philadelphia, 1885) is short and unsatisfactory.

⁴⁶ Fray Alonso de Molina, *Arte de la lengua mexicana y castellana* (Mexico City, 1571); the Library of Congress copy seems to have been that of Molina and contains numerous additions and corrections to the published text. I am grateful for aid given by Dr. Pedro Carrasco in working out with me Texcocan measures, many on documents collected by him. Figure 14, as all others, was prepared for this article by the author.

⁴⁷ Tello's general instructions from the Crown appear in Vasco de Puga, *Provisiones, cédulas, instrucciones de su Magestad, ordenanzas . . . desde el año 1525 hasta este presente de 63* (Mexico City, 1563; reissued, 2 vols., 1878, and facsimile, 1945), fol. 94-95v (1878, omits 94-94v), 97-98; 1:446-454. "Instrucción de lo que el muy reverendo licenciado Francisco de Sandoval . . . [no date]," Medina, *Primitiva inquisición*, 2:6-8, is a special instruction re Don Carlos.

⁴⁸ Antonio Pimentel Tlahuilotzina (litigant of Humboldt Fragment VI) had planted mulberries and gathered silk on his lands, according to Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 214, but in 1582 no silk was raised. Woodrow Borah, *Silk Raising in Colonial Mexico* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1943), p. 1-31, traces history to 1580, noting Don Antonio's participation in the silk boom (p. 18).

⁴⁹ Humboldt Fragment VIII is discussed and illustrated in Selser, "Picture Writings," p. 200-209; on this document and Codex Vergara (BNP), in addition to glyphs giving name of the landplot, another glyph indicates the nature of soil (hilly, sandy, etc.); this is missing from the Oztoticpac Lands Map.

⁵⁰ Angel Maria Garibay K., *Vida económica de Tenochtitlan. 1. Pochtecayotl (Arte de traficar) por Bernardino de Sahagún* (Mexico City, 1961. Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Instituto de Historia, Fuentes indígenas de la cultura Nahuatl, Informantes de Sahagún, 3), p. 175-178.

⁵¹ *Proceso*, p. 11 (Pedro Izcuteatl re Inés); 14-15 (Inés re relations with D. Carlos); 32-33 (María, wife of Antonio de Pomar, sister of D. Carlos, noting latter "andaba como loco . . . siempre ha procurado de señorial y mandar a todos por fuerza, y ser señor de Tezcoco"); 33-37 (María, widow of Pedro, and her servants); 38 (María, wife of D. Carlos); 37 (Antonio, son of D. Carlos); 54 (Doña María, sister of D. Carlos, re his instructions about concubinage); 55-61 (D. Carlos, admitting concubinage, rejecting other charges). See also Greenleaf, *Zumárraga*, p. 69-72. I find no corroboratory evidence for Greenleaf's statements that Don Carlos

had been a star student at the Franciscan school for Indians, Colegio de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco (*ibid.*, p. 36, 68); the school was founded in 1534 when Carlos was living in Oztoticpac with Inés, and where he continued to reside after his marriage in 1535. Standard sources on Tlatelolco do not mention him: Fernando Ocaranza, *El imperial Colegio de Indios de la Santa Cruz de Santiago Tlatelolco* (Mexico City, 1934); Francis Borgia Steck, *El primer colegio de América: Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco, con un estudio del códice de Tlatlilolco por R. H. Barlow* (Mexico City, 1944. Centro de Estudio Franciscanos).

⁵² See note 34. These land titles may be found in "Colección antigua," t. 254, fols. 261-265, Museo Nacional de Antropología (Mexico City), 19th-century copies from an unknown source, and in BNP manuscript 288, Pichardo copy from an unknown source; related, unpublished materials are in the British Museum, MS 42567, cuad. 9; and a deviant copy was published by Guillermo Echaniz, *Datos relativos a Tetzcuizincó* (Mexico City, 1944), from an unknown copy. (Information from Charles Gibson.)

⁵³ Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 1:289-290, 295, 2:70, 74-75. The barrio Tlailotlapan of Texcoco survived, named for these Toltec (*ibid.*, 1:289). The scene is shown on Mappe Quinatzin, with a gloss in Nahuatl stating "In the time of Quinatzin the Tlailotlaques and the Chimalpanecas arrived, 172 years ago." Their arrival is also recorded by Codex Xolotl. The introduction of written and painted documents in Texcoco is said to date from this immigrant group.

⁵⁴ "The water grants of Nezahualcoyotl," McAfee and Barlow, "Titles of Tetzcuizincó," p. 111-119. See also note 51. A discussion of the grant and related matters appear in Ángel Palerm and Eric R. Wolf, "El desarrollo del área clave del imperio texcocano," *Revista mexicana de estudios antropológicos*, 14/1:337-349 (1954-55). See also Bancroft, *Native Races*, 5:404, 427-428.

⁵⁵ Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 155, 208-209; Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:210-212 (gives a long description), 221, 237; and Orozco y Berra, *Historia antigua*, 3:316-317.

⁵⁶ Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 208, 210; and Ixtlilxochitl, *Obras*, 2:100. Garibay, in *Romances* (1964), p. 224, notes that this "bosquecillo" retains its name and is used for cereal cultivation.

⁵⁷ The will of Francisco Verdugo Quetzalmamalitzin appears in various copies (BNP, manuscripts 242-244; *Anales antiguo de México*, MNA, etc.) and various publications, of which Eulalia Guzmán's "Un manuscrito de la colección Boturini que trata

de los antiguos señores de Teotihuacán," *Ethnos* 3:89-103 (1938), is preferred. More probably this is the Sierra de Quauhxmialco where Quinatzin camped when marching to relieve a siege of Texcoco (Ixtililxochitl, *Obras*, 2:66).

⁸⁷ *Proceso*, p. 7. The bed and its covering, being of little value, were given to Carlos' wife, María.

⁸⁸ "Árboles de diversas maneras, cercada junto a la dicha casa," *Proceso*, p. 7. See also Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 153.

⁸⁹ Most important of these is *Libellus de medicinalibus indorum herbis* . . . 1552; a Latin treatise usually known as Codex Badianus or Codex Barberini; it has been published in translation and with extensive annotations by Emily W. Emmart, *The Badianus Manuscript (Codex Barberini, Latin 241), Vatican Library; an Aztec Herbal of 1552* (Baltimore, 1940). Zelia Nuttall, in her "El cultivo de árboles frutales en Coyoacán a fines del siglo xviii," *Mexico Forestal*, 3/6-7:90-92 (junio-julio 1925),

refers to the brief mention of grafted trees in 18th-century titles to her land in Coyoacán.

⁹⁰ Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 211, 212.

⁹¹ Robert J. Garner, *The Grafter's Handbook* (New York, 1958, p. 34-35. Borah, in his *Silk Raising*, p. 5-6, tells us that in 1522 Cortés asked the Spanish Government for livestock, cuttings, seeds, mulberry trees, and silkworm eggs, which apparently came in 1523.

⁹² "Proceso de Pedro de Vergara, soltero, contra el Fiscal del Santo Oficio, sobre los árboles de Don Carlos," manuscript in the Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico), Inquisición, vol. 139, exp. 11, fols. 60-72v. I am grateful to Dr. Richard Greenleaf for calling this important item to my attention and to Dr. Jorge Ignacio Rubio Mañe, Director of the Archivo, for preparing a transcript of it.

⁹³ Pomar, "Relación, 1582," p. 211.

⁹⁴ Garner, *Grafter's Handbook*, passim.



Nordic soldiers on reindeer and skis, armed with maces, lances, and bows and arrows, from Olaus Magnus' Historia Delle Genti, an Italian edition of Historià de Gentibus Septentrionalibus, printed in Venice in 1565.

The Minor Finno-Ugrian Languages

ELEMER BAKO
Area Librarian (Finno-Ugrian)
Slavic and Central European Division



C ONTEMPORARY RESEARCH and publishing in the area of the Finno-Ugrian languages have made great steps forward, even in comparison with the most productive and imaginative periods in the history of this discipline. A recently published 99-page program of Finnish research activities entitled *Kansallisten tieteiden kehittämisohjelma, 1966-80* (A Program for the Development of the National Sciences, 1966-80. Helsinki, 1965), issued by the Finnish Literary Society, describes a variety of studies in comparative Finno-Ugrian folklore and linguistics. A report of the U.S. Office of Education, entitled *National Defense Language Development Research and Studies; Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964* (Washington, 1964), includes a description of Project No. 68, Developmental Work on Materials Produced on Uralic and Altaic Languages and Areas. The project, like the larger one carried on in 1958-62, was under the direction of Professor John Lotz of Columbia University. Estonia and Hungary have developed 5-year plans in order to encourage research and increase scholarly productivity. The number of teaching chairs of Finno-Ugrian

languages has been substantially increased in Germany and Sweden since the end of World War II. New scholarly journals such as the *Études Finno-ougriennes* in Paris (first published in 1963) and others in Estonia and Hungary have joined older publications in the field.¹

Modern research methods and the application of new principles to the study of the Finno-Ugrian family of languages are discussed in the first volume of *Current Trends in Linguistics* (The Hague, 1963), edited by Thomas A. Sebeok. Tape-recording of thousands of hours of the contemporary idioms of these languages and the importance of this method for future research were discussed in a report by Professor Pertti Virtaranta of Helsinki at the First International Finno-Ugrian Congress in 1960. The report was published in a volume entitled *Congressus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum I* (Budapest, 1963).

The fields of comparative linguistics, archaeology, cultural and political history, and anthropology as they relate to Finno-Ugrian languages were recently expounded in a handbook entitled *Finnugor népek és nyelvek* (Budapest, 1962), by a Hungarian linguist,

Above: A detail from *Historia Delle Genti*.

Professor Péter Hajdú, of Szeged University. In his penetrating survey he points out that the ethnic groups using these languages populate, although often very thinly, an area which extends from Scandinavia over the Ural Mountains into Asia toward the east, and across the central regions of European Russia into the Danube Valley, surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains. Because of the diversity in environment and the fact that the history of the Finno-Ugrian (and other Uralic) languages spans six millennia during which the various languages came in contact with innumerable peoples, languages, and civilizations, most of which left their mark on the vocabulary, grammatical structure, and pronunciation of the Finno-Ugrian languages as well as on the spiritual and material cultures of the people, the study of these languages and cultures is highly rewarding for the scholar and contributes to a better understanding of the intellectual growth of man.

This survey of Finno-Ugrian holdings in the Library of Congress emphasizes the minor languages, since the major ones, Estonian, Finnish, and Hungarian, have been treated in earlier issues of the *Quarterly Journal*.

A recently issued university textbook, Toivo Vuorela's *Finno-Ugrian Peoples* (Bloomington, Ind., 1964), which was translated by John Atkinson and published as volume 39 of the *Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series*, lists the following Finno-Ugrian languages:

(1) Baltic-Finnic, which comprises Finnish, Estonian, Votian, Livonian, Vepsian, Karelian (called also the "East Karelian dialects" of the Finnish), and Ingrian.

(2) Lapp, a term applied to widely divergent dialects spoken in the northern regions of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the northwestern corner of European Russia.

(3) Volga-Finnic, comprising Mordvinian and Cheremis, the Mordvinian being subdivided into the dialects Erza and Moksha Mordvinian, which are regarded in the USSR

as languages.

(4) Permian, comprising Zyryan and Votyak.

(5) Ugrian, comprising Vogul, Ostyak, and Hungarian.

The Finno-Ugrian family and the family of Samoyed languages, which are spoken by numerically smaller but widely dispersed groups in the regions adjacent to both the European and Asiatic coasts of the Arctic Ocean, constitute a larger unit known as the Uralic languages. According to the findings of modern archeological research, tested in the light of comparative philology and anthropology, the so-called Uralic age reaches back as far as the fourth millennium B.C. The families of the Uralic group, together with the Turkic-Tataric, the Mongolian, the Manchu-Tungus and the Korean branches, which are spoken by more than 110 million people, constitute the unit named Uralic-Altaic languages.

In the light of the significance attributed to the study of these languages and cultures, the number of people speaking each language today is of secondary importance. Statistical reports are available, however. The following table, based on the results of the Soviet census of 1959, shows the number of persons in the Soviet Union speaking each Finno-Ugrian language and the percentage of those persons who speak the language as their native tongue: ²

Language	Number of persons	Percentage
Mordvinian -----	1, 285, 116	78. 1
Estonian -----	988, 616	95. 1
Votyak (Udmurt)-----	624, 794	89. 1
Cheremis (Mari)-----	504, 205	95. 1
Zyryan (Komi)-----	430, 928	86. 7
Karelian -----	167, 278	71. 3
Hungarian -----	154, 738	97. 2
Finn -----	92, 717	59. 5
Ostyak (Chanti)-----	19, 410	77. 0
Vepsian -----	16, 374	46. 1
Vogul (Manshi)-----	6, 449	59. 2
Lapp (Saam)-----	1, 792	69. 9
Ingrian (Izhor)-----	1, 062	34. 7

For data on ethnolinguistic units which number less than 500, we have to rely on Péter Hajdú's work mentioned above. According to Hajdú, the military campaigns and evacuations which occurred in the Baltic area during World War II reduced the number of Livonians (once a powerful nation but a small group of some 1,500 persons in 1938) to less than 500; the number of the Votians who still speak the language diminished from about 500 in 1938 to some 20 at present.³

Hajdú also gives figures for Lapps who live outside the Soviet Union: about 18,500 in

Norway, 8,500 in Sweden, and 2,300 in Finland.⁴ As estimated by Vuorela, about 40 percent of the Scandinavian Lapps use Norwegian or Swedish as their native tongue and the Fisher Lapps of the Lake Inari region in Finland use Finnish.⁵

World totals for those speaking major Finno-Ugrian languages are as follows: Hungarians, over 14 million, of whom 9.9 million live in Hungary; Finns, close to 5 million, of whom 4.5 million live in Finland; and Estonians, about 1,050,000, of whom 969,000 live in the Estonian SSR.

Part I. History of Research on the Finno-Ugrian Languages

Recorded knowledge about the relationships among certain Finno-Ugrian languages dates back to the ninth century A.D., when Ohthere (Ottar), of Helgoland, a vassal to Alfred the Great, King of England, undertook a fishing and hunting trip around the northern coastal areas of Scandinavia and subsequently submitted a report about his experiences to the king. King Alfred included Ohthere's report in the renarration in 893 of a work by the fifth-century chronicler Paulus Orosius, entitled *Historiarum Adversus Paganos Libri VII*, the first critical edition of which appeared in Carl Christian Rafn's *Antiquités russes* (Copenhagen, 1850-52, 2 vols.).

As told by Ohthere, he and his companions came across some people called Bjarmas—the name used by foreign writers at the time to designate the Finns—at the Delta of the Northern Dvina River. He noted that their language was similar to that of the Finni—the name then applied to the Lapps of Norway—some of whom were serving on Ohthere's ship. Ohthere can thus be regarded as the originator of Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics.

Interest of European scholars in the regions of the far north was revitalized by the

numerous editions and translations of the *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus* (Rome, 1555), written by the Archbishop of Uppsala, Olaus Magnus (1490-1557)—the first profusely illustrated encyclopedia of all living creatures and their ways of life under arctic and subarctic conditions. His descriptions and pictures of the colorful life of the Lapps, Finns, and other people there were fresh food for the imagination of the adventurers, mostly English, who made numerous attempts to find the Northeast Passage to China and other "eastern provinces" by trying to sail around the northern coast of Europe. Some of them managed to send back reports or to submit them in person to their superiors. These writings were collected and published by Richard Hakluyt in his classic documentary work *The Principall Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries* (1st ed., London, 1589). It includes "the true copie of a note" (p. 265-270) "found with in one of the two ships, to wit, the Speranza, which wintred in Lappia, where Sir Hugh Willoughby, and all his companie died, being frozen to death, Anno 1553." Another report entitled "The Voyages and discoveries, by Stephen Borrough, 1557," includes a list (p. 329-330) of Lapp words with English equivalents.



The illustrations on these two pages are from *Historia Delle Genti*, by Olaus Magnus, the 1565 Italian edition of *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*. Quotations are from the earliest English edition, printed in London in 1658.

Left, top to bottom: Horses "with Baskets tied to their feet" pass through mountains covered with deep snow. "Those that lead them, support themselves with Baskets, bound under their feet, and a Staff broad at the end."



The Laplanders "run swiftly after Beasts, with Bows and Arrows, over Valleys and Snowie Mountain tops, up and down, upon bending downwards broad slippery boards, bound to their feet. The Women shoot their Arrows with their Hairs hanging about their Ears; . . . the Women hunt . . . as nimbly, and may be more nimbly than the men do."

"Salmons are procured at a great rate . . .; and these are dried in the smock with Oken Wood, to make them taste the better."



Seal fishing: "The Fisher lyes crooked upon the Ice with a counterfeited black Skin, and with a long Spear, and a crooked Iron at the end, and he lows, and calls the Sea-Calf; who comes presently thinking to find a new Female . . . But here he finds not a Consort, but a Dart; not Luxury, but a snare to destroy him: For the Dart shot through the Spear, sticks in his body, till the beast being weakened by the wound, is drawn forth by the Rope. He is also taken napping, with a Spear, because he sleeps most profoundly, as some other fishes do."

Opposite: Among the many uses of the reindeer, "their Milk serves for daily Food, and the Whey of it for convenient Drink."

"The tame ones are fitted for mens Chariots, and these will excellently well draw the most loaded Waggons through Countries and Fields."

On the next pages are the title page to the first edition of Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations* and a list of Lapp words with English equivalents from the 1598 edition of the same work. Prepared by Stephen Borrough in 1557, the list is little known and has not been referred to in Finno-Ugrian literature.





THE PRINCIPALL NAVIGATIONS, VOIAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF THE English nation, made by Sea or ouer Land, to the most remote and farthest distant Quarters of the earth at any time within the compasse of these 1500 yeeres: Deuided into three seuerall parts, according to the po- sitions of the Regions wherun- to they were directed.

The first, containing the personall trauels of the English vnto *Iudaa, Syria, Arabia*, the riuer *Euphrates, Babylon, Balsam*, the *Persian* Gulfe, *Ormuz, Chaul, Goa, India*, and many Islands adioyning to the South parts of *Asia*: together with the like vnto *Egypt*, the chiefest ports and places of *Africa* within and without the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and about the famous Promontorie of *Buona Esperanza*.

The second, comprehending the worthy discoueries of the English towards the North and Northeast by Sea, as of *Lapland, Stricksinia, Corelia*, the Baie of *S. Nicholas*, the Isles of *Colgoieue, Vaigats*, and *Noua Ziembla* toward the great riuer *Ob*, with the mightie Empire of *Russia*, the *Caspian* Sea, *Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar* in *Bactria*, & diuers kingdoms of *Tartaria*.

The third and last, including the English valiant attempts in searching almost all the corners of the vaste and new world of *America*, from 73. degrees of Northerly latitude Southward, to *Meta Incognita, Newfoundland*, the maine of *Virginia*, the point of *Florida*, the Baie of *Mexico*, all the Inland of *Noua Hispania*, the coast of *Terra firma, Brasill*, the riuer of *Plate*, to the Streight of *Magellan*: and through it, and from it in the South Sea to *Chili, Peru, Xalisco*, the Gulfe of *California, Noua Albion* vpon the backside of *Canada*, further then euer any Christian hitherto hath pierced.

Whereunto is added the last most renowned English Nauigation,
round about the whole Globe of the Earth.

By Richard Hakluyt Master of Arts, and Student sometime
of Christ-church in Oxford.



Imprinted at London by GEORGE BISHOP
and RALPH NEWBERIE, Deputies to
CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Printer to the
Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

I obserued certaine wordes of their language, which

I thought good to set downe for their use, that here-

after shall haue occasion to continue

this voyage.

C owghie coteat, what call you this.	Keatykye, a stone.
Poddythecke, come hither.	Sellowpe, silver.
Auanchythocke, get the hence.	Solda, golde.
Anna, farewell.	Tennae, tinne.
Teyrue, good morrowe.	Veskue, copper.
Iomme lemaufes, I thanke you.	Rowadt, pyon.
Passeuellie, a friend.	Neybx, a knife.
Olmuelke, a man.	Axshe, a hatchet.
Capella, a woman.	Leabee, head.
Alke, a sonne.	Ieauegoar, meale.
Neir, a daughter, or yong wench.	Pencka, the winde.
Oyuie, a head.	Iowte, A platter.
Cyelme, an eye.	Kemnie, a kettle.
Nenna, a nose.	Keesles, gloves.
Nealma, a mouth.	Sapege, shoes.
Pannea, teeth.	Conde, a wilde Deare.
Neughtema, a tongue.	Posta, the labouring Deare.
Seaman, a beard.	
Peallee, an eare.	
Teappar, the necke.	
Voapt, the haire.	
Kear, a hand.	
Soarme, fingers.	
Iowlkie, a legge.	
Peelkie, the thombe, or great toe.	
Sarke, wollen cloth.	
Lein, linnen cloth.	
Payte, a shirt.	
Tol, fire.	
Kearse, water.	
Murr, wood.	
Vannace, a boate.	
Arica, an oare.	
Nurr, a rope.	
Peyue, a day.	
Hyr, a night.	
Peyueza, the Sunne.	
Manna, the Moone.	
Lasse, starres.	
Cozain volka, whither goe you.	
Ottapp, sleepe.	
Tallye, that.	
Keiedde pieue, a weeke.	
Isckie, a peere.	
Kesse, Sommer.	
Talue, Winter.	
Iowksan, colde.	
Parox, warme.	
Abrye, raine.	
Youghang, yet.	

Their wordes of num-

ber are these as fol-

loweth.

O Fte,	1.
Noumpte,	2.
Colme,	3.
Nellye,	4.
Vitte,	5.
Cowte,	6.
Keydeem,	7.
Kaffis,	8.
Owghchte,	9.
Locke,	10.
Ostrepumbelocke,	11.
Cowghtnumbelocke,	12.
Colmenonbelocke,	13.
Nellynombelocke,	14.
Vittie nombelocke,	15.
Cowtenombelocke,	16.
Keydemnombelocke,	17.
Kafis nombelocke,	18.
Owght nombelocke,	19.
Coffreylocke,	20.
Colmelocke,	30.
Nellylocke,	40.
Vittie locke,	50.
Cowtelocke,	60.
Keydemlocke,	70.
Kaffitelocke,	80.
Oughchetelocke,	90.
Tewet,	100.

25 Friday in the morning we departed from Saint Johns Island: to the Westwards thereof, a mile from the shoare, we founded, and had 36, fadoms, and oazie sand,

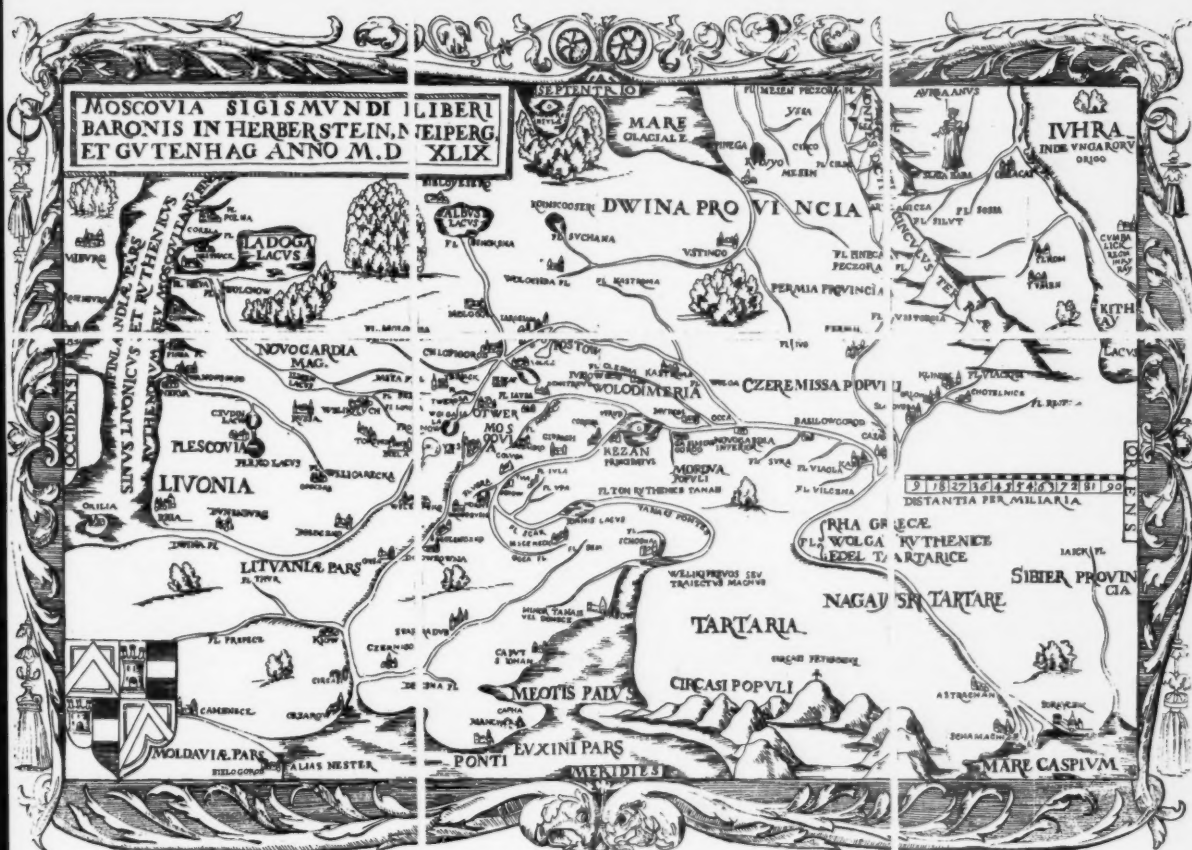
The similarity between the Vogul, Ostyak, and Hungarian languages was brought to the attention of the scholarly world by a Franciscan friar, later the Archbishop of Antivari, John de Plano Carpini, and by William de Rubruquis (Ruysbroek) of the Order of the Fratres Minores in France. As members of separate missionary expeditions to the peoples of "Great Tartaria" in the years 1246 and 1253, respectively, they met Voguls and Ostyaks as well as Hungarian prisoners of war who were captured by the Tatars during their devastating campaigns in Hungary in 1241 and 1242. The reports of these clerical scholars were first printed in full by Hakluyt in the 1598 edition of his *Principall Navigations*, and not until this century did the first critical edition appear. Prepared by Charles Raymond Beazley, it was entitled *The Texts and Versions of John de Plano Carpini and William de Rubruquis* (London, printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1903). Nevertheless their discoveries were known to Renaissance scholars and have been referred to ever since. Aeneas Silvius (Enea Silvio) Piccolomini (1405-64), a prominent Humanist scholar who became Pope Pius II, included Carpini's remarks on the affinity of the Vogul and Ostyak languages with the Hungarian in his *Cosmographia* (first published in Verona in 1503; the Library's earliest copy is dated Paris, 1509). The Pope repeated the remarks in his autobiography, published "for the first time in *extenso* in English translation" by Florence A. Gragg and Leona C. Gabel in *Smith College Studies in History*, volumes 22, 25, 30, 35, and 43, under the title *The Commentaries of Pius II* (Northampton, Mass., 1936-37). In his memoirs the Pope emphasized the fact that, according to his source (i.e., Carpini), "those pagans in Tartaria" who are named "Hungarians" understood the word of God as it was preached to them by "men of faith" from Hungary.

The completion of the manuscript version of the *Cosmographia* in 1458 coincided with

the final occupation of the land of the Voguls and Ostyaks, named "Iugra" or "Iugria," by the Russians, who had struggled for this victory for more than four centuries. The conquest enabled Czar Ivan III to assume the title of the Grand Duke of Iugria, which he used in a letter addressed to the Hungarian King Matthias I (Corvinus) Hunyadi, dated July 29, 1488. For more information on the letter see Miklós Zsirai's *Finnugor rokonságunk* (Our Finno-Ugrian Ancestry), Budapest, 1937, p. 474.

The historical identity of the Hungarian language with the languages of the Voguls and Ostyaks and gradually, after the similarities between these two languages and those of the other Finno-Ugrian peoples under the Russian rule became generally recognized, with all other Finno-Ugrian languages spoken in Russia, became a matter of common knowledge among scholars in the Slavic East. Thus, it is not a proof of erratic thinking when Mattheus Praetorius (d. 1707), historian of John III, King of Poland, assigns the heading "Lingva Hungarica in Moscovia" to a passage describing the "Jugra" region in his *Orbis Gothicus* (Oliva, Poland, 1688).

The idea of the historical relationship between the Hungarians and the Finno-Ugrians in Russia was popularized by the Austrian diplomat Baron Sigismund von Herberstein (1486-1566), whose *Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii* (1st ed., Antwerp, 1549; LC copy, 1557) is the result of two official missions to Russia in the years of 1516-27. Herberstein was a passionate investigator of the history, customs, and languages of the peoples of the country, and he drew the first accurate map showing settlements of the various ethnic groups, including the Livonians, Mordvinians, Cheremises, and Permians. When locating, rather inaccurately in this instance, "Ivhra" or Jugria far beyond the Ural Mountains, he noted in the corner: "Ivhra, inde Vngarorū origo." A somewhat antiquated English-language edition of Herber-



Map of Moscovia, 1549, from *Notes Upon Russia, Being a Translation of the Earliest Account of the Country*, by Baron Sigismund von Herberstein, printed in London in 1851. This map and the map of Scandinavia on the next page show the location of Finno-Ugrian settlements in northern and eastern Europe in the 16th century.

stein's work, entitled *Notes Upon Russia, Being a Translation of the Earliest Account of the Country* (London, printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1851–52, 2 vols.) was translated and edited by Richard Henry Major.

The scientific study of the languages of the world, based upon comparative analysis, was begun in the 18th century when the forerunner of the idealistic school of German philosophy, the great mathematician and linguist Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz (1646–1716), announced his theory that problems concern-

ing the origins of peoples which appear to be insoluble for lack of documentary evidence may be clarified through methodical comparison of the languages of the peoples involved. This theory inspired the first waves of collectors who went out to make records of the languages, customs, and folk arts of numerous peoples in Europe and Asia.

A Swedish captain, Philip Johan Tabbert von Strahlenberg (1676–1747), became an expert in the history, geography, and folklore of Eastern Europe and Siberia during the 13





N. Thomas. Duvet.

years he spent as a prisoner of war in Russia following the Russian victory over the Swedes at Poltava in 1709. His monumental work *Das Nord- und Östliche Theil von Europa und Asia* (Stockholm, 1730) was published after 8 years of tedious work, following his release from captivity in 1722. An English edition was issued in London in 1738 under the long but informative title *An historico-geographical description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia, but More Particularly of Russia, Siberia and Great Tartary; Both in Their Ancient and Modern States, Together With an Entire New Polyglot Table of the Dialects of 32 Tartarian Nations*. In Strahlenberg's classification, the Mord-

vinian, Cheremis, Permian (i.e., Zyryan), Votyak, Vogul, and Ostyak languages are listed as "Boreo-Orientalis" (northeastern) languages. A note in the English version reads: "These People, taken all together, belong to the *Upper-Hungarian- and Finland-Nations*, who have all one Dialect."

The remarkable German naturalist and traveler, Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), undertook research trips to distant parts of the Russian Empire. His observations were published by the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences in a richly illustrated 3-volume work entitled *Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reiches* (St. Petersburg, 1771–76). This work contains extensive

Left: Map of Scandinavia from *Historia Delle Genti*, by Olaus Magnus.

Above: Mordvinian women of the Moksha tribe, from the French edition (Paris, 1789–93) of *Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs*, by Peter Simon Pallas.

	<i>Ostiaks au-des- sous de Bérézof.</i>	<i>Ostiaks au-des- sous de Bérézof.</i>	<i>Vogouls près de la Sosva.</i>	<i>Mordouans près du Volga.</i>
Un.	It.	Ihoi.	Aékou.	Véigké.
Deux.	Kat.	Kathoi.	Kitti.	Kafta.
Trois.	Cholim.	Kouloumhoï.	Choroum.	Kolma.
Quatre.	Nell.	Nithoi.	Nilia.	Nillé.
Cinq.	Vet.	Véthoi.	Att.	Vietté.
Six.	Chot.	Hothoi.	Chot.	Kota.
Sept.	Labit.	Tabéthoi.	Ssatt.	Ssisim.
Huit.	Niil.	Niléhoï.	Nioulolaou.	Kaouksa.
Neuf.	Ertlang.	Orionhoï.	Ondolaou.	Véiksa.
Dix.	Iang.	Ionhoï.	Lou.	Kumen.
Vingt.	Chos.	Koushoï.	Chousou.	Komas.
Trente.	Choulmijang.	Kolimjanoï.	Voat.	Koulmengémen.
Quarante.	Nélijang.	Nilijanghoï.	Naliman.	Nillingémen.
Cinquante.	Vettijang.	Votjanghoï.	Ampan.	Vjetgémen.
Soixante.	Choutjang.	Kotjanghoï.	Chotpan.	Kotgémen.
Soixante-dix.	Labitjang.	Tabetjanghoï.	Sadoloum.	Ssisgémen.
Quatre-vingt.	Niiljang.	Niilsothoi.	Njoulchat.	Kaouksingémen.
Quatre-vingt-dix.	Ertsat.	Orjothoi.	Ondolschot.	Véipingémen.
Cent.	Ssat.	Sothoi.	Schott.	Ssjada.
Mil.	Tchoros.	Tchjourous.	Schodara.	Toschen
Dieu.	Torom.	Touroum.	Torom.	Tora. (Tchouvaché.)
Diable.	Koul.	. . . . .	Koul.	Koul.
Ciel.	Noum.	Touroum.	Noumi.	Ménil.
Nuée.	Péling.	Pillem.	Toull.	Pjel.
Vent.	Vat.	Vot.	Vot.	Varma.
Neige.	Lois.	Ltoitch.	Touit.	Lo.
Soleil.	Chat'l.	Chottel.	Chodel.	Ko.
Lune.	Tils.	Tileseh.	Ioungop.	Tiltsché.
Feu.	Tout.	Tut.	Oulæ.	Tol.
Eau.	Eng.	Ioung.	Viti.	Vjed.
Fleuve.	Iougang.	Sigengalt.	Ia.	Iouger. (Tchérémissé.)
Lac.	Touvou.	Lætor.	Marævitor.	Erké.
Mer.	Tchaaris.	Saritch.	Tchaaris.	Faris. (Votiak.)
Terre.	Mouou.	Mig.	Mag.	Moda.
Montagne.	Sooïgom.	Palta.	Niltig.	Panda.
Pierre.	Kévou.	Kiv.	Achtich.	Kjiav.
Fer.	Karti.	Vog.	Ker.	Kort. (Votiak.)
Personne.	Cho.	Choiïet.	Elimchols.	Loman.
Homme.	Cho.	. . . . .	Choum.	Mirdem.
Œil.	Ssem.	Ssem.	Schem.	Ssjelmæ.
Oreille.	Pel.	Pelt.	Pel.	Pilia.
Lèvres.	Torip.	Pellem.	Pitmi.	Tourva.
Langue.	Noulim.	Nialem.	Nélom.	Kjel.
Parties viriles.	Mon.	Outscha.	Visi.	Mona.
Parties du sexe.	Non.	Noun.	Non.	Pad.
Ville.	Vach.	Och.	Voch.	Och.
Cabane.	Chat.	Chot.	Kol.	Kardas.
Flèche.	Njoul.	Njoul.	Næll.	Nall.
Arc.	Iougol.	Iougol.	Iougif.	Ionk.
Poisson.	Choull.	Choul.	Choul.	Kal.
Chien.	Aemp.	Amp.	Aemb.	Pinæ.
Loup.	Evour.	Eouvr.	Pournévoi.	Onrou.
Ours.	Iemyoi.	Iémouai.	Toorog.	Viarges. (1)

(1) Et par les Samoyèdes Vorga.

chapters on the Mordvinians, Cheremises, Zyryans, and other Finno-Ugrian peoples and includes illustrative materials on their housing and folk arts. Pallas also published samples of their vocabularies which showed the relationship among the languages. His scientific exploits qualified him for an important appointment: he was assigned to prepare for publication the dictionary for which materials were collected under an order by Empress Catherine II (1729-96), partly in the spirit of Leibnitz's theory and partly to help Russia administer its multilingual empire. The resulting *Sravnitel'nye slovari* (Comparative Vocabularies. St. Petersburg, 1787-89. 2 vols.), which has an added title page in Latin: "Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia," contains the names of 285 items and ideas in 149 Asian languages and 51 European languages. The Finno-Ugrian family is represented by Hungarian, Vogul, Ostyak (several dialects), Zyryan, Permian, Votyak, Cheremis, Mordvinian, Lapp, and other less-used Baltic-Finnic languages. Although the data were not selected in accordance with principles of Finno-Ugrian linguistics (which evolved much later), and the transliteration of Finno-Ugrian materials into Cyrillic characters became a source of misunderstanding, the work is still regarded as a milestone along the road of Finno-Ugrian research in Russia.

Significant are the writings of the historian Johann Eberhard Fischer (1697-1771), whose *Sibirische Geschichte von der Entdeckung Sibiriens bis auf die Eroberung dieses Lands durch die russischen Waffen, in den Versammlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften vorgelesen, und mit Genehmigung derselben ans Licht gestellt* (St. Petersburg, 1768. 2 vols.) emphasized the need for a methodical study of the historical ties among peoples whose languages were so similar. At that time, no written proof had been found linking them together.

Fischer's friend and follower, August Ludwig von Schlözer (1735-1809), professor at

Göttingen University, Germany, included his teachings and observations on the unity of the Finno-Ugrian languages in his survey entitled *Allgemeine nordische Geschichte* (Halle, 1771). He consulted the best sources available to him, added the results of his own research, and published the first comprehensive study on Nordic history. Its chapter entitled "Von den Stammvölkern des Europäischen Nordens" includes a part under the heading "Finnen" (i.e., Finno-Ugrian) in which he describes every one of the Finno-Ugrian peoples, including the Lapps, explains their original names and the characteristics of their languages and even their dialects, and provides sketches of their natural history.

Foundations of Finno-Ugrian Research

Schlözer's teachings in Göttingen influenced a young Hungarian scholar, Sámuel Gyarmathy, who, in his *Affinitas Linguae Hungaricae cum Linguis Fennicae Originis Grammaticae Demonstrata* (Göttingen, 1799), presented the first systematic essay on the grammatical, lexical, and phonetic evidence of the relationship of Hungarian to Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, and other Finno-Ugrian languages. By extending his etymological and morphological studies to all the Finno-Ugrian languages and by adding some Samoyed samples to his lexical material, Gyarmathy took the first important step toward establishing the relation between the Finno-Ugrian and Samoyed languages. He is regarded as the first Finno-Ugrian linguist in the strictest sense of the word.

Gyarmathy's fundamental approach to the clarification of the principles of Finno-Ugrian linguistics as expressed in the *Affinitas* is examined by Miklós Zsirai in a special chapter of the first (and only published) volume of his *A modern nyelvtudomány magyar úttörői* (Budapest, 1952), a survey of the works and methods of the Hungarian pioneers of modern linguistics.

Gyarmathy's ideas and research methods,

however, did not gain notable recognition among his contemporaries. The first quarter of the 19th century, marked by the fear of revolutionary movements and the inertia caused by the strains of the Napoleonic wars, did not provide the atmosphere and freedom of expression needed for his kind of research. The impulse for new action in the Finno-Ugrian field came from the north when Elias Lönnrot (1802-84), the collector of ancient Finnish epic songs, published in 1835, his 12,000-line version of the *Kalevala*.

The enthusiastic response to the *Kalevala* all over the European continent stirred up new interest among the younger generation in Finland and Hungary. The Finnish linguist Mathias Alexander Castrén (1813-52) made four research trips: to the Lapps in 1838, to the Karelians in 1839, and to the Zyryans, Voguls, and Ostyaks in 1841-44 and again in 1845-49. Castrén died at the age of 39, of tuberculosis contracted in Siberia. His great collections were prepared for publication by his friend and fellow academician Anton Schiefner and published by the Russian Academy under the title *Nordische Reisen und Forschungen von Dr. M. Alexander Castrén* (St. Petersburg, 1853-62. 12 vols.). Later generations of Finnish researchers prepared critical editions of his various materials and issued them in separate volumes in the *Publications* (Julkaisuja) series of the Finno-Ugrian Society in Helsinki.

The Hungarian Antal Reguly (1819-58), originally a student of law, became very enthusiastic about the Finno-Ugrian languages when on a trip to Stockholm in the summer of 1839 he met the Finnish poet and linguist Adolf Ivar Arvidson, then a political emigré. With sudden decision, he moved to Finland in November and spent 2 years in the study of Finnish and related languages. With a scholarship from the Hungarian Academy, he spent 2 more years, 1841-42, studying Russian as well as Zyryan, Cheremis, Mordvinian, and other languages in St. Petersburg and engaged

in extensive research and collecting among the Voguls and Ostyaks in 1843 through 1845, among the Cheremis, Mordvinian, and Chuvash peoples of the central Volga River region in 1844 through 1846. Soon after his return to Hungary he suffered a collapse of his mental powers. Without being able to prepare his invaluable materials for publication, he died in 1858, at the same age as Castrén.

Reguly's collections of Vogul and Ostyak were rechecked and supplemented with new materials, mainly with ceremonial songs and religious texts, by the Hungarian linguist József Pápay (1873-1931), a member of the third research expedition led by Count Jenő Zichy to the peoples of North and Central Asia in 1897 through June 1899. Pápay's *Ostják népköltési gyűjtemény* (Collection of Ostyak Folk Poetry) was published as volume 5 of the report entitled *Zichy Jenő gróf Harmadik Ázsiai Utazása* (The Third Expedition by Count Jenő Zichy in Asia. Budapest, 1899-1901); other materials were included in the *Ostják (chanti) hősnékek. Ostjakische Heldenlieder* (Budapest, 1944-63), prepared for publication by Miklós Zsirai and Dávid Fokos, and published by the Hungarian Academy as volumes 1-3 of the Reguly-Könyvtár (Reguly Library) series.

The long publishing history of Reguly's materials is a reflection upon the status of Finno-Ugrian research in Hungary. Some 18 years beginning with the unsuccessful struggle against Austria in 1848-49 were spent in political upheaval; and for decades after the Ausgleich in 1867, the idea of Finno-Ugrian linguistic and ethnic relationship was exposed to much criticism in certain academic and governmental circles, which were more interested in the false theory about the Turkic character and origin of the Hungarian people and language. A group of prominent linguists and ethnologists, however, were victorious over the Turkologists; they were led by Pál Hunfalvy (1810-91), author of the monograph *A vogul föld és nép* (The Land and

People of the Voguls. Budapest, 1864), and by József Budenz (1836–92), whose *Magyar-ugor összehasonlító szótár* (Hungarian-Ugrian Comparative Dictionary. Budapest, 1873–81) and methodical teaching at the University of Budapest became the dominant factors in the victory of Finno-Ugrian principles.

The "Finnish School"

In the second half of the century, Finland, which came under Russian sovereignty in 1809 after six centuries of Swedish rule, raised a generation of prominent linguists, such as August Ahlquist (1826–89), Arvid Genetz (1848–1915), and Otto Donner (1835–1909), whose activities, both in research and teaching, affected the entire Finno-Ugrian area. The Finno-Ugrian Society (*Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura*), which was founded on November 15, 1883, mostly through the untiring efforts of Donner, became and has remained the most important center of research in Finno-Ugrian linguistics, archaeology, history, ethnology, and anthropology. Its *Aikakauskirja* (Journal), founded in 1866, had published its 65th volume by 1965; in the monographic series *Toimituksia* (Editions), begun in 1890, the 294th volume had appeared; its German-language journal *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, issued since 1901, had reached the 35th volume; and there were 15 works in its *Lexica* (Dictionaries) series.

This activity was mainly inspired by such scholars as Emil Nestor Setälä (1864–1935), whose *Zur Frage nach der Verwandtschaft der finnisch-ugrischen und samojedischen Sprachen* (*Aikakauskirja*, vol. 30/5) and *Suomensukuisten kansojen esihistoria* (Prehistory of the Peoples Related to the Finnish), issued as volume one of the 3-volume handbook *Suomen Suku* (Helsinki, 1926–34), are still regarded as the cornerstones of the structure of the Finno-Ugrian theory. Heikki (Henrik) Paasonen (1865–1919) spent 5

years (1883–84 and 1898–1902) among the Mordvinians, Cheremises, and Ostyaks and among some of the Turko-Tataric peoples of the Volga region; his 4-volume *Mordwinische Volksdichtung* (Helsinki, 1938–47), translated into German and prepared for publication by Paavo Ravila, and his *Ost-tscheremisches Wörterbuch* (Helsinki, 1948), published by Paavo Siro, are among the basic works in the field. He has also prepared excellent treatises on such subjects as the ancient home and the primitive religions of the Finno-Ugrians and the Turkic loanwords in the Ostyak language. Yrjö Wichmann (1886–1932) was a collector of Zyryan, Votyak, and Cheremis materials and a linguist of many interests and original ideas, mainly in the field of historical phonology. The results of his labors appear in *Syrjänische Volksdichtung* (Helsinki, 1916), *Syrjänischer Wortschatz* (Helsinki, 1942), prepared for publication by T. E. Uotila, and *Wotjakische Chrestomathie, mit Glossar* (2d ed., Helsinki, 1954), which was published with a "Grammatikalischer Abriss" by D. R. Fuchs.

Among the successful collectors of Finno-Ugrian materials was K. F. Karjalainen (1871–1919), who spent 4 years among the Ostyaks behind the Ural Mountains. His main work is *Die Religion der Jugra-Völker* (Helsinki, 1921–27); his 2-volume *Ostjakisches Wörterbuch* (Helsinki, 1948) was prepared for publication by Yrjö Henrik Toivonen and is the first comprehensive dictionary of all dialects of Ostyak. U. T. Sirelius (1872–1929) published several works on Finno-Ugrian folklore, among them *Die Handarbeiten der Ostjaken und Wogulen* (Helsinki, 1904), and *Über die primitiven Wohnungen der finnischen und ob-ugrischen Völker* (published in parts in *Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen*, 1906–11). Artturi Kannisto (1874–1943), one of the last prominent representatives of the old school, lived among the Voguls from 1901 to 1906. His immense collection is being edited by his disciple, Pro-

fessor Matti Liimola of Turku University, and is being published in Helsinki under the title *Wogulische Volksdichtung*; since 1951 six volumes have been printed.

Notable among the numerous Finnish scholars whose collecting activities were completed after World War I was Lauri Kettunen (1885–1963), an expert in the Baltic-Finnic languages. His *Livisches Wörterbuch, mit grammatikalischer Einleitung* (Helsinki, 1938) is the monument of the Livonian language, now close to extinction.

Bernát Munkácsi (1860–1937), of the school of Budenz, was a prominent Hungarian collector of the same period. He traveled among the Votyaks in 1885 and the Voguls in 1888 and 1889. His 4-volume *Vogul népköltési gyűjtemény* (Collections of Vogul Folk Poetry. Budapest, 1892–1921) and the 4-volume supplement entitled *Manysi (vogul) népköltési gyűjtemény* (Budapest, 1952), prepared for publication by Béla Kálmán, are among his most important works.

Part II. Current Literature on Minor Finno-Ugrian Languages

In addition to the handbooks by Hajdú, Vuorela, and Zsirai, which were dealt with above, mention should be made of Ilmari Manninen's *Die finnisch-ugrischen Völker* (Leipzig, 1932), which is still worth consulting. The most informative Russian handbook on Finno-Ugrian languages is a 2-volume work issued by the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR entitled *Narody evropeiskoi chasti SSSR* (Peoples of the European Soviet Union. Moscow, 1964), edited by V. N. Belišer, N. I. Vorob'ev, and L. N. Terent'eva. The Finno-Ugrian peoples of the Leningrad region and other parts of the Soviet Union are described on pages 202–597. Björn Collinder has published three books of this type in Stockholm. His *Fenno-Ugric Vocabulary* (1955) lists words of Finno-Ugrian and Uralic origin; his *Survey of the Uralic Languages* (1957) explains the grammar of the Finno-Ugrian and Samoyed languages; and his *Comparative Grammar of the Uralic Languages* (1960) summarizes the results of Uralic linguistic studies. The University of California Press has just published his most recent book, *An Introduction to the Uralic Languages* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1965).

Sulo Haltsonen has compiled a bibliography of Finnish research entitled *Finnische Linguistische und volkskundliche Bibliographie*

für die Jahre 1935–38, 1945–49, 1960–61, and 1962–64 (Helsinki, 1939–65), issued in volumes 3, 4, 6, and 12 of the journal *Studia Fennica*.

For Finno-Ugrian publications issued in the USSR during the period 1918–59, Martti Kahla's 3-volume *Bibliografinen luettelo* (Bibliographical List. Helsinki, 1960–64) is the most important reference tool; its third volume contains information about the Soviet-published Finno-Ugrian literature available in the libraries of Finland and Hungary. The 64-page list called *Julkaisut. Publications* (Helsinki, latest ed. 1964), issued by the Finno-Ugrian Society, is also a useful guide in bibliographical research. Important are the indexes to the following journals: *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények*, 1862– (Linguistic Publications. For volumes 1–50. Budapest, 1955); *Magyar Nyelv*, 1905– (Hungarian Language. For volumes 1–25, and 26–50. Budapest, 1931 and 1958); *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, 1901– (For volumes 1–30, Helsinki, 1959) and *Virittäjä*, 1883– (For volumes 1883, 1886, 1897–1946. Helsinki, 1952). The journal *Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher*, issued in Wiesbaden, also publishes bibliographical lists of current Finno-Ugrian literature.

A change in the general picture of this segment of Finno-Ugrian publications is the

increasing participation of Soviet scholars. Some of them received their training in earlier decades through contact with Finnish and Hungarian scholars; others have gained deeper insight into the complexity of problems and methods of Finno-Ugrian research since Estonia became a part of the Soviet Union.

In the United States a pilot program was launched by members of the faculty of Indiana University, joined in the Graduate Program in the Uralic and Asian Studies. They prepared monographs on each member of the family of Uralic languages, which were published in 1955 by the Human Relations Area Files, Inc. (HRAF), New Haven, Conn., in a series called *Subcontractor's Monographs*; individual works are mentioned below as volumes of the HRAF series.

Baltic-Finnic Languages

General research interest in this area is exemplified by three titles. Lauri Kettunen's *Suomen lähisukukielten luonteenomaiset piirteet* (Original Features of the Closest Relatives of the Finnish Language. Helsinki, 1960) is a 252-page survey of the characteristics of the Baltic-Finnic languages. A dissertation by Detlef-Eckhard Stoebe entitled *Die alten ostseefinnischen Personennamen im Rahmen eines urfinnischen Namensystems* (Hamburg, 1964) was issued as volume 4 in the series *Nord-und Osteuropäische Geschichtsstudien*. Jalo Kalima's *Die slavischen Lehnwörter im Ostsee-finnischen* (Berlin, 1956) was published as volume 8 of the *Veröffentlichungen der Abteilung für Slavische Sprachen und Literaturen des Osteuropa-Instituts (Slavisches Seminar) an der Freien Universität Berlin*.

Karelian

A handbook entitled *The Karelians* (New Haven, Conn., 1955), prepared by Felix J. Oinas in the Graduate Program in Uralic and Asian Studies at Indiana University and is-

sued as No. 12 in the HRAF series is usually recommended as introductory reading on the subject. Another important publication is *Itä-Karjalan murreopas; ääne-ja muotooppia, tekstejä, sanastoa* (A Dialect Guide to Eastern Karelia; Phonetics, Morphology, Texts, and Vocabulary. Helsinki, 1942), edited by Lauri Hakulinen, Jalo Kalima, and T. E. Uotila. Pertti Virtaranta published two collections of dialect texts transcribed from tapes, *Vienan kansa muistelee* (The People of Viena Remember. Porvoo, 1958), and *Tverin karjalaisten entistä elämää* (How the Karelians of Tver Lived in Old Times. Porvoo, 1961), the two volumes containing more than a thousand pages. The Karelian Branch (Karelskii filial) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Petrozavodsk, capital city of the Karelian SSR, has issued its journal *Trudy* (Transactions) since 1954; it includes articles on language and folklore in Russian and Finnish.

Votian

Felix J. Oinas is the author of *The Votes*, another survey issued as volume 11 of the HRAF series. *Russko-votskii slovar'* Russian-Votian Dictionary. Izhevsk, 1928) was prepared by P.M. Russkikh and P. IA. Russkikh. Two Estonian linguists, now in exile, have published useful works on this almost extinct people: Julius Mägiste edited a collection of dialect texts, entitled *Woten erzählen; wotische Sprachproben* (Helsinki, 1959), and Gustave Ränk prepared a general work on the Votians entitled *Vatjalaiset* (Helsinki, 1960). Both were published by the Finno-Ugrian Society, as volumes 118 and 267 of its *Toimituksia* series.

Livonian

A general introduction entitled *The Livonians* was written by Felix J. Oinas and issued as volume 9 in the HRAF series. Julius Mägiste's *Liiviläisiä tekstejä* (Livonian Texts. Helsinki, 1964), issued as volume 276 of the

Toimituksia series of the Finno-Ugrian Society, includes a summary in German. The main work about the historical phonology of this language was written by Lauri Posti, entitled *Grundzüge der livischen Lautgeschichte* (Helsinki, 1942); it includes an extensive bibliography. Lauri Kettunen's *Livisches Wörterbuch* (Helsinki, 1938) has been mentioned earlier.

Vepsian

Basic works include *The Vepsians* by Felix J. Oinas, issued as volume 10 of the HRAF series; *Näytteitä vepsän murteista* (Helsinki, 1935), a collection of dialect texts, selected and prepared for publication by Lauri Kettunen and Paavo Siro; and a grammar entitled *Vepskijan kelen grammatik* (Leningrad, 1934), published by the prominent native researcher M. M. Hämäläinen in cooperation with F. Andreev.

Ingrian (Izhor)

Information on the geography and history of these people may be found in a handbook by Y. S. Hämeen-Anttila entitled *Inkeri, maantiedettä ja historiaa* (Helsinki, 1941). A sketch of the language was published by Arvi Laanest under the title *Isurid ja isuri keel—meie lähemaid sugulaskeeli* (Tallinn, 1964). The Finnish linguist R. E. Nirvi prepared a study on the relations of the Ingrian dialects to other Baltic-Finnic languages that was published under the title "Inkeröismurteiden asema" in the 1961 *Yearbook* (vol. 41, p. 90-132) of the Kalevala Society of Helsinki. In an article entitled "Isurikeelset materjaalit 18. sajandist" Arvi Laanest surveyed 18th-century materials in the Ingrian language; it was issued, with a summary in Russian, in the 1962 *Emakeele Seltsi Aastaraamat* (Yearbook of the Estonian Linguistic Society, Tallinn, 1962). An important contribution to the understanding of the spirit of Ingrian folk poetry and of the language in general was made by Martti Henriikki Haavio through his

study entitled *Heilige Haine in Ingermanland* which was issued in Helsinki in 1963 by the Finnish Academy as No. 189 of its *Folklore Fellows Communications* series. Lauri Honko's *Geisterglaube in Ingermanland* was issued in 1962 as No. 185 of the same series.

The Lapp Language

A guide to the language, intended to serve the needs of the beginner as well as those of the scholar, is the *Lappische Chrestomathie mit grammatikalischem Abriss und Wörterverzeichnis* (Helsinki, 1960), prepared by Professor Erkki Itkonen of Helsinki University; it was issued as volume 7 in the series *Hilfsmittel für das Studium der finnisch-ugrischen Sprachen*. The Karelian Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences published a reader prepared by Georgii Martynovich Kert and entitled *Obraztsy saamskoj rechi* (Samples of Lappish Speech. Moscow, 1961), which is an introduction to the dialect idioms and the folklore of the Lapps of the Kola Peninsula, in the northwestern part of the Soviet Union. Other publications in the field include the 4-volume collection by the Norwegian scholar J. K. Quigstad, entitled *Lappiske åventyr og sagn* (Lappish tales and sagas. Oslo, 1927-29); Knut Bergsland's *Røros-samiske texter* (Nomadic-Lappish texts. Oslo, 1943); Eliel Lagercrantz's *Lappische Volksdichtung* (Helsinki, 1957-64. 6 vols.); and Paavo Ravila's *Reste lappischen Volksglaubens* (Helsinki, 1934).

The Volga-Finnic Languages

The Human Relations Area Files, Inc., has published two introductory studies on these languages as volumes 1 and 6 of the HRAF series: *The Cheremis* prepared by Thomas A. Sebeok, and *The Mordva* prepared by Alo Raun. As in other volumes of the series, maps and bibliographic lists are included.

Cheremis

More has been published in the United States on the Cheremis or Mari language than on any of the other minor Finno-Ugrian languages. *The First Cheremis Grammar* (1775), a facsimile edition of the Newberry Library copy, with introduction and analysis by Thomas A. Sebeok and Alo Raun (Chicago, 1956), is attributed to Veniamin, Metropolitan of Kazan. *An Eastern Cheremis Manual: Phonology, Grammar, Texts and Glossary* (Bloomington, Ind., 1961) was prepared by Thomas A. Sebeok and Francis J. Ingemann. *A Concordance and Thesaurus of Cheremis Poetic Language* (The Hague, 1961) was prepared by Thomas E. Sebeok and Valdis J. Zeps and issued as volume 8 of the series *Janua Linguarum*. The *Mariško-russkii slovar'* (Mari-Russian Dictionary. Moscow, 1956), which contains 21,000 Cheremis words with Russian equivalents, was prepared by A. A. Asylbaev and Boris A. Serebrennikov. Odön Beke's 4-volume *Mari szövegek. Tscheremissche Texte* (Budapest, 1957-61), collected by Beke from Cheremis speakers held as prisoners of war in Hungary during World War I, was issued by the Hungarian Academy. The Library has several works on Cheremis linguistics and folklore issued in Russian.

Mordvinian

An important bibliographic tool is István Erdélyi's list of Mordvinian publications issued in the Soviet Union, 1920-61, "Mordvin nyelvű kiadványok a Szovjetúnióban 1920-tól 1961-ig" published in the Hungarian journal *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* (vol 65, p. 219-226, 1963). The list contains 196 titles, mostly textbooks, belles lettres, dictionaries, and other publications intended for general reading, issued in the Mordvinian language during the period indicated in the title. Erdélyi also prepared for publication Jenő Juhász' *Moksa-mordvin szójegyzék* (Moksha-Mordvinian Glossary. Budapest, 1961). The vo-

cabulary of the Erza dialect of contemporary Mordvinian has been published under the title *Erziansko-russkii slovar'* (Erza-Russian Dictionary. Moscow, 1949). Prepared by M. N. Koljadenkov and Dimitrii Vladimirovich Bubrikh, it includes a map of the dialect area. M. V. Kondrashkin's *Moksheń kjal* (Saransk, 1964), a textbook on Moksha grammar, was revised by I. M. Kurkin before publication. The grammatical outlines of the Mordvinian dialects are presented in a 3-volume work entitled *Ocherki mordovskikh dialektov* (Saransk, 1961-63), issued by the Scientific Research Institute for Language, Literature, History, and Economics.

The Permian Languages

A dialect chrestomathy of the Permian languages (Zyryan and Votyak), with a survey of the dialects and a dialect dictionary, was published by V. I. Lytkin, "grand old man" of the field, under the title *Dialektologičeskaiā khrestomatiūā* (Moscow, 1955); his work on the historical vocalism of the Permian languages entitled *Istoricheskii vokalizm permskikh iazykov* (Moscow, 1946) is the first comprehensive work on the subject. Word formation and inflection in these languages are analyzed by B. A. Serebrennikov in his *Istoricheskaiā morfologiūā permskikh iazykov* (Historical Morphology of the Permian languages. Moscow, 1963).

Zyryan

A handbook entitled *The Zyryans*, prepared by Joseph Strmecki and others, was published as volume 8B in the HRAF series. The older forms and elements of the Zyryan (Komi) language are listed in Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann's *Syrjänisch-deutsches Wörterbuch, nebst einem wotjakisch-deutschen im Anhang und einem deutschen Register* (The Hague, 1964). It was published with an introduction by D. R. Fokos-Fuchs, of Budapest, as volume 40 in the Uralic and Altaic series of Indiana University Publica-

tions. Dávid Ráfael Fuchs' own *Syrjänisches Wörterbuch* (Budapest, 1959), a 2-volume (1564 p.) thesaurus of the language, was published by the Hungarian Academy. It has a folded map in a pocket, which indicates the Zyryan language area. Contemporary lexical elements of the language are listed in the standard 25,000-word *Komi-russkii slovar'* (Komi-Russian Dictionary. Moscow, 1961), which was prepared by Dimitrii Andreevich Timushev and Nina Andreevna Kolegova, and edited by V. I. Lytkin. Lytkin is also the author of the first part (on phonetics) of the *Istoricheskaja grammatika komi iazyka; fonetika* (Historical Grammar of the Komi Language; Phonology. Syktyvkar, 1957), as well as of the handbook entitled *Komi-permiatskii iazyk* (Komi-Permyak Language. Kudymkar, 1962), and of a number of other publications.

Votyak

A useful source of general information is the handbook entitled *The Votyak (Udmurt)*, prepared by Ken Ishimoto and Joseph Strmecki and issued as volume 8A in the HRAF series. The contemporary vocabulary is included in a 40,000-word dictionary entitled *Russko-udmurtskii slovar'* (Russian-Udmurt Dictionary. Moscow, 1956), edited by V.M. Vakhrushev. *Grammatika sovremennogo udmurtskogo iazyka; fonetika i morfologia* (Grammar of the Contemporary Udmurt Language. Phonology and Morphology. Izhevsk, 1962) was edited by P. N. Perevoshchikov, V. M. Vakhrushev, V. I. Alatyrev, and others.

The Ob-Ugrian Languages

The term "Ob-Ugrian" is used to indicate the Vogul and Ostyak languages (which are spoken in the general region of the Ob River in Siberia), without the third member of the Ugrian group, the Hungarian.

A monograph issued as volume 7 in the HRAF series, *The Ostyak (Khanty) and the*

Vogul (Mansi), by Alo Raun, may serve as a general reference guide. It may be supplemented by Robert Paul Austerlitz' Columbia University thesis entitled *The Metrical Structure of Ob-Ugrian Folk-Poetry*. The Library's copy is a microfilm copy of the typescript, but it was also published in Ann Arbor in 1956.

Vogul

A dictionary of the contemporary Vogal (Mansi) language was prepared by A. N. Balandin and M. P. Vakhrusheva, entitled *Mansisko-russkii slovar'* (Leningrad, 1958). The same men are the authors of a descriptive grammar of the language, entitled *Mansiskii iazyk* (Leningrad, 1957). Béla Kálmán's *Chrestomathia Vogulica* (Budapest, 1963) is a Hungarian university textbook, with an introduction in German and a bibliography. Wolfgang Steinitz published the *Geschichte des vogulischen Vokalismus* (Berlin, 1955), which was issued as volume 2 of the series *Finnisch-ugrische Studien* by the Akademie-Verlag of East Germany. An important work by Artturi Kannisto entitled *Materialien zur Mythologie der Wogulen* (Helsinki, 1958), prepared for publication by E. A. Virtanen and Matti Liimola and issued by the Finno-Ugrian Society as volume 113 in its *Toimituksia* series, contains rich supplementary materials for the student of the language also.

Ostyak

Wolfgang Steinitz's *Ostjakische Grammatik und Chrestomathie* (2d ed., Leipzig, 1950), the most recent textbook published on the Ostyak (Chanti) language, contains a grammatical outline, samples of contemporary texts, and a glossary. His *Ostjakische Volksdichtung und Erzählungen* (Tarttu-Stockholm, 1939-41, 4 vols.) represents the most up-to-date selection of texts in that language. The texts of two dialects are also translated into German. An introductory study on the grammatical structure of the Ostyak language and numerous notes enrich the publication.

The first volume of the *Ocherki dialektov khantyiskogo iazyka* (Sketches of the Dialects of the Chanti Language. Leningrad, 1961),

containing a study in the dialect of Vach by Nikolai Ivanovich Tereshkin, may be used as a supplement to the above-mentioned works.

FOOTNOTES

¹ See also the introductory part of the author's article entitled "Finno-Ugrian Materials" (QJLC, April 1964, p. 113-123).

² USSR. Tsentral'noe statisticheskoe upravlenie. *Itogi Vsesoiuznoi perepisi naseleniia 1959: SSSR; svodnyi tom* (Results of the All-Union Census of

Population of 1959: USSR; summary volume). Moscow, 1962. P. 184-189 and 226-231.

³ P. 315-316.

⁴ P. 317.

⁵ P. 371.



Ostyak woman from the French edition of Pallas' Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs.



GERMAN HISTORY

*A Review of Some Recent Publications**

ARNOLD H. PRICE

Area Specialist (Central Europe)

Slavic and Central European Division

THE HITLER REGIME left a lasting mark on the field of German historical studies. The immediate effects of racial and political persecution, anti-intellectual policies, and war devastation are obvious; however, the general impact of the Nazi era on the traditional concepts of German historiography resulted in subtler and more far-reaching changes. Not only did the collapse of the Reich in 1945 demolish the basic assumptions of those historians who had identified Germany's destiny with the rise of Prussia and of the 1871 Empire; even more, it left German historical work undertaken before 1933 open to criticism for not having sufficiently recognized the real nature of those trends in German history that were to form the basis for Nazi totalitarianism.

*This article includes recent publications from both West and East Germany. Unless otherwise noted, the publications mentioned in this report were issued in Berlin. All of them are in the collections of the Library of Congress.

The postwar problems therefore were not limited to questions of how to fill academic vacancies, of how to rebuild classrooms, or of how to bring research facilities up to date but included by necessity also the task of reappraising previous interpretations of German history, especially in regard to the modern period. This task has been complicated by the division of the country into two politically divergent parts, i.e., West and East Germany, each with its own framework for historical studies, such as professional organizations and scholarly journals. West German historians have combined the best traditions of the German historical school of the last century with a new and critical reinterpretation and have evolved in this way new approaches to the understanding of the German past. While this trend is reflected in different degrees in the work of various scholars, these historians have as a group provided responsible leadership for a general reappraisal of German history. On the other hand, East German

historians follow Communist precepts in their work, rejecting in principle traditional German historical studies and attempting to rewrite their country's history on the basis of historical materialism.

These trends are freely discussed in various publications: A convenient introduction to the general problems of reappraisal can be found in the symposium *Gibt es ein deutsches Geschichtsbild?* (Würzburg, 1961), which was edited by Karl Forster. Albrecht Timm has furnished an analysis of East German developments in his study *Das Fach Geschichte in Forschung und Lehre in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone seit 1945* (3d ed., Bonn, 1961).

Perhaps no other work better illustrates the changed climate of West German historical scholarship than the new edition of Bruno Gebhardt's *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte* (8th ed., 4 vols., Stuttgart, 1954-60), which provides a critical summary of the current status of scholarship. Relying again on contributions made by outstanding scholars, it differs, however, from the previous edition of 1930-31 in having been completely rewritten, in giving more emphasis to this century, and in exhibiting a greater critical facility when dealing with controversial issues of the recent past. Its bibliographical apparatus stresses post-1930 publications and is indispensable for anyone engaged in German historical studies.

A similar reinterpretation is being undertaken under the direction of Leo Just. This is the new edition of another comprehensive handbook which also has the title *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte* (Constance, begun in 1956). Its various sections are in effect comprehensive treatises of the respective periods, providing more extensive coverage than Gebhardt but lacking a critical apparatus except for a general bibliography. The contributors are experts in their field, and there is also a section on the postwar period. The handbook is supplemented by a yearbook on

current German and international affairs, *Deutschland und das Weltgeschehen* (Constance), which has been issued since 1961 by Alfred Gërigk.

Among the many shorter histories of Germany that have been published recently, Wilhelm Treue's *Deutsche Geschichte* (Stuttgart, 1958; republished in 1960) stands out for its concise presentation of facts and its scholarly opinions. An equally sound but somewhat broader treatment is provided in the handbook *Deutsche Geschichte im Überblick* (2d ed., Stuttgart, 1962), which was edited by Peter Rassow.

West German historical scholarship has not been satisfied with developing better insights into the German past but has also continued traditional German interest in world history. The new edition of the *Propyläen Weltgeschichte* (10 vols., 1960-64) presents a grand survey of human development as seen from the vantage point of mid-20th-century scholarship. The editors of this work, Golo Mann and August Nitschke, have been able to mold the essay-type contributions from scholars all over the world into a set of readable and coherent volumes, each of which is equipped with highly informative illustrations, maps, and tables.

In a similar vein, an effort has been made to maintain the broad heritage of German historiography by focusing on two outstanding representatives of this discipline. A 5-volume edition of the papers of Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886) has been issued in Munich since 1964 under the title *Aus Werk und Nachlass*, while the *Werke* of Friedrich Meinecke (1862-1954) have been published in a 6-volume scholarly edition (Munich, 1957-62), which includes one volume of letters.

East German historians in their desire to recast German historiography have in their turn been working toward the preparation of a comprehensive survey of German history, now referred to as the *Lehrbuch der deutschen Geschichte*. Since 1959 nine preliminary con-

Leopold von Ranke, one of the great historians of all time and the founder of modern historical studies in Germany.

tributions or *Beiträge* to this *Lehrbuch* have been published, each prepared by an East German authority on the respective period covered. This project relies for its information on the works of authors acceptable to Communist historiography as well as directly on primary sources. Its contribution does not lie so much with its findings as with its revelation of the overall pattern of Communist interpretation of German history. It is therefore a *Lehrbuch* in the sense that it is didactic rather than informative.

These efforts to develop new interpretative approaches to the German past have been paralleled by the endeavor of German historians to provide convenient and up-to-date reference works on German history for professional as well as general use. Among these, the most comprehensive is Hellmuth Rössler and Günther Franz' dictionary of German history, *Sachwörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte* (Munich, 1958), which is equipped with chronological, geographic, and subject indexes and also with cross references to the earlier *Biographisches Wörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte* (Munich, 1952) by the same authors. Each article in this work is a small treatise, complete with a brief bibliography. The East German reference handbook *Deutsche Geschichte von den Anfängen bis 1945* (Leipzig, 1965) is on a much more popular level. This work, which was edited by Eckhard Müller-Mertens and other East German historians, contains both a systematic as well as a dictionary-type survey of German history but has no bibliographies or similar references. It is to be followed by a second volume for the period after 1945.

Postwar German historical bibliographical publications have not yet reached the pre-1933 range of coverage, and it is a truism that the usefulness of recent German reference works frequently can best be assessed in terms of their bibliographical apparatus. The annual reports on books and articles on German history,



the *Jahresberichte für deutsche Geschichte*, were resumed in 1952 for the period from 1949 on. The last volume received covers the years 1957-58 and was published in 1962. The standard bibliographical handbook, the *Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte* by Friedrich Christoph Dahlmann and Georg Waitz, which was last published in 1931, is expected to be issued in a 10th edition during the forthcoming years in Stuttgart. It will be completely revised and will be substantially larger with about 120,000 entries distributed over 5 volumes.

In the field of historical biography the Bavarian Academy of Sciences has again led the way. Since 1953 it has been publishing a new comprehensive reference work, the *Neue deutsche Biographie*, to replace its earlier *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie* (56 vols., Leipzig, 1875-1912). To date six volumes have

been issued covering the first letters of the alphabet up to the entry "Grasmann." Its authoritative articles are both factual and interpretive and are equipped with bibliographical and genealogical references.

Among the more specialized histories of Germany the following may be mentioned. A group of experts under the editorship of Günther Franz is preparing a history of German agriculture, *Deutsche Agrargeschichte* (Stuttgart, begun in 1961), of which volumes 2, 3, and 5 have been received. This work, equipped with extensive bibliographies and numerous cartographic and statistical representations, reflects the present status of scholarship in this field. The Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv in Hamburg has provided economic historians with a useful bibliography by publishing its *Verzeichnis der Fest- und Denkschriften von Unternehmungen und Organisationen der Wirtschaft im Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv* (Hamburg, 1961), which enumerates over 4,000 titles and is furnished with several indexes.

The broadening outlook of German historiography is reflected by a growing interest in social history. This trend is best illustrated by the newly founded *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* (Hanover, begun in 1961). A more traditional subject of historical inquiry is covered by the *Handwörterbuch zur deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*, begun in 1964 under the editorship of Adalbert Erler and Ekkehard Kaufmann. This reference work presents the various subjects in succinct, alphabetically arranged articles, which are designed for the specialist as well as for the informed reader in general.

In regard to the military history one of the foremost West German historians, Gerhard Ritter, has been engaged for a great number of years in studying the relationship between military and civilian authority in Germany. He has been publishing the results of his critical investigations under the title *Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk* (Munich), of which

three volumes (1954-64) have been received so far. Another new publication in the field of military history is the East German journal *Zeitschrift für Militärgeschichte* (begun in 1962).

There are several recent publications on the history of education. In addition to Wilhelm Roessler's workmanlike *Die Entstehung des modernen Erziehungswesens in Deutschland* (Stuttgart, 1961), Robert Alt's *Bilderatlas zur Schul- und Erziehungsgeschichte* (vol. 1, 1960) with its vast array of pictorial representations is of special interest. The new East German annual, *Jahrbuch für Erziehungs- und Schulgeschichte* (begun in 1961) may also be mentioned.

In the field of early and medieval history Karl Heinz Quirin's useful introduction to the study of this period entitled *Einführung in das Studium der mittelalterlichen Geschichte* (3d ed., Brunswick, 1964) should be cited for its wealth of bibliographical and other reference information. In this connection, a small glossary of technical terms used in medieval studies, which was edited by Otto Meyer under the title *Clavis mediaevalis* (Wiesbaden, 1962), may also be noted. Among the many publications pertaining to historical sources, a new major numismatic survey lists all Roman coins found within the area of the Federal Republic. It is entitled *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland* (begun in 1960). The work is organized strictly by provenance, and each volume covers one district.

For the later period, the work on the history of the Hanseatic League and its members is of particular interest. Jürgen Bolland published the *Hamburgische Burspraken 1346 bis 1594, mit Nachträgen bis 1699* (2 vols., Hamburg, 1960) for the Hamburg Staatsarchiv. This collection of ordinances fills a longstanding gap. East German contributions to this field include *Hansische Studien* (1961), a symposium, which was edited by Gerhard Heitz; the publication of *Der Stralsunder*

Liber memorialis, issued in Schwerin since 1964 by the Stralsund Stadtarchiv; and Konrad Fritze's monograph, *Die Hansestadt Stralsund* (Schwerin, 1961).

Of more general interest are the following two titles in the field of cultural history. Walter Dexel's historical survey of utensils and other articles of daily use, containing over 900 illustrations, has been issued in a new edition under the title *Das Hausgerät Mitteleuropas* (Brunswick, 1962). Of similar scope is Wolfgang Jacobeit's treatise on shepherding, *Schafhaltung und Schäfer in Zentraleuropa bis zum Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts* (1961).

German historians have continued to give special attention to the 16th century, especially to religious developments. The basic bibliography for this period, Karl Schottenloher's *Bibliographie zur deutschen Geschichte im Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung, 1517-1585* (6 vols., Leipzig, 1933-40), is being brought up to date by a seventh volume, which covers the 1938-60 period and which has been published in parts in Stuttgart since 1962. Another major reference work that has been continued is the collection of Protestant church regulations that was begun in 1902 by Emil Sehling under the title *Die evangelischen Kirchenordnungen des XVI. Jahrhunderts* (Stuttgart). Also in the field of church history is the publication of the sources pertaining to the reform efforts of the German episcopate during the 16th century. This collection is being prepared by Georg Pfeilschifter as the *Acta reformationis Catholicae ecclesiam Germaniae concernentia saeculi xvi* (Ratisbon, begun in 1959).

German historical research on the 17th century emphasizes the Thirty Years' War, especially its diplomatic aspects. The records of the Westphalian Peace negotiations are being published by Max Braubach and Konrad Repgen as the *Acta pacis Westphalicae* (Münster, begun in 1962). A comprehensive monograph on the same subject was prepared by Fritz Dickmann under the title

Der Westfälische Frieden (Munich 1959). Dieter Albrecht's *Die auswärtige Politik Maximilians von Bayern, 1618-1635* (Göttingen, 1962) is devoted to certain aspects of Bavarian diplomacy during the war, while Hans Jessen compiled in *Der Dreissigjährige Krieg in Augenzeugenberichten* (Düsseldorf, 1963), a vivid sequence of contemporary accounts.

The history of Brandenburg-Prussia, the main theme of earlier German historiography, is by no means exhausted as a field of research, as Selma Stern's *Der preussische Staat und die Juden* (Tübingen) indicates. This authoritative work is based on an extensive search of contemporary records, many of which have been issued in special supplements. Publication of this study resumed in 1962, with the reprinting of all earlier volumes, some of which had been almost completely destroyed by the Nazis.

East German historians have been particularly interested in Germany's economic development during the 18th and 19th centuries. Two symposia, *Beiträge zur deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts* (1962) and *Studien zur Geschichte der industriellen Revolution in Deutschland* (1960), reflect this trend. Studies such as these rely heavily on unpublished records in East German archives. A guide to some of these sources was published by the Merseburg section of the East German Deutsches Zentralarchiv under the editorship of Herbert Buck as *Zur Geschichte der Produktivkräfte und Produktionsverhältnisse in Preussen 1810-1933* (1960). Among the many treatises on 19th-century industrial problems, Rudolph Strauss' *Die Lage und die Bewegung der Chemnitzer Arbeiter in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (1960) has been especially well received.

West German historiography has continued to some extent the earlier approach to the constitutional and political foundations of modern Germany with such works as Ernst Rudolf Huber's massive and informative

Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte seit 1789 and the new and enlarged edition of the works of Freiherr vom Stein, *Briefe und amtliche Schriften*; both of these were published in Stuttgart beginning in 1957. There are also a number of publications that reflect a new approach to 19th-century Germany. One of the most interesting of them is Ernst Weymar's *Das Selbstverständnis der Deutschen* (Stuttgart, 1961), which pinpoints the role of high school history instruction in the development of specific nationalist attitudes. In this connection Gerhardt Giese's *Quellen zur deutschen Schulgeschichte seit 1800* (Göttingen, 1961) may also be noted.

The Bismarck period is illuminated by the vivid diary of Baroness Hildegard von Spitzemberg. This *Tagebuch* (Göttingen, 1960) is of particular interest because of the author's sensitive perception of political events and personalities. Other recent works on the 1871 Reich stress the political problems of this period. There is first of all Erich Schmidt-Volkmar's *Der Kulturkampf in Deutschland, 1871-1890* (Göttingen, 1962), which relies extensively on archival sources. Ernst Schraepfer's *August - Bebel - Bibliographie* (Düsseldorf, 1962), Thomas Nipperdey's *Die Organisation der deutschen Parteien vor 1918* (Düsseldorf, 1961), and the *Akten zur staatlichen Sozialpolitik in Deutschland, 1890-1914* (Wiesbaden, 1959), edited by Peter Rassow, may also be mentioned.

Recent studies on World War I concern themselves especially with the problem of German war aims. Fritz Fischer's *Griff nach der Weltmacht* (3d ed., Düsseldorf, 1964) has through an extensive search of the records made an impressive case for his thesis that German policy was directed much more toward expansion than German historiography had hitherto postulated. His interpretation has not been generally accepted and has led to a lively discussion, major contributions to which have been collected and published by Ernst Wilhelm Lynar under the title *Deutsche*

Kriegsziele, 1914-1918 (Frankfurt, 1964). Another important treatise on the same subject is Wolfgang Steglich's *Die Friedenspolitik der Mittelmächte, 1917-18* (Wiesbaden, begun in 1964). Fritz Klein has edited an East German symposium on World War I diplomacy, entitled *Politik im Krieg 1914-1918* (1964).

A basic collection of documents on German political developments from 1916 on is Herbert Michaelis' *Ursachen und Folgen* (begun in 1959). Interest in the German collapse of 1918 has been maintained at a high level. Erich Matthias and Rudolf Morsey have published the records of the last imperial government as *Die Regierung des Prinzen Max von Baden* (Düsseldorf, 1962); the Berlin Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus has compiled a *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Novemberrevolution* (1959); and Peter von Oertzen's *Betriebsräte in der Novemberrevolution* (Düsseldorf, 1963) and Eberhard Kolb's *Die Arbeiterräte in der deutschen Innenpolitik, 1918-1919* (Düsseldorf, 1962) have illuminated the role of these labor councils during the revolution.

Nationalist components of the Communist movement during the Weimar Republic have been analyzed by Otto Ernst Schüddekopf in his *Linke Leute von rechts* (Stuttgart, 1960). The main emphasis of the research undertaken on this period, however, has been on the rise of National Socialism. Gerhard Stoltenberg's *Politische Strömungen im schleswig-holsteinischen Landvolk, 1918-1933* (Düsseldorf, 1962) describes in detail the change from liberal to Nazi attitudes among Schleswig-Holstein farmers; Ernst Deuerlein has prepared an extensive collection of documents on the 1923 putsch, entitled *Der Hitler-Putsch* (Stuttgart, 1962); and Gerhard L. Weinberg discovered the manuscript copy of the sequel to *Mein Kampf* and published it under the title *Hitlers zweites Buch* (Stuttgart, 1961), which has appeared in an English-language edition as *Hitler's Secret Book* (New York,

1962). Major works on the decline and fall of the republic include Thilo Vogelsang's *Reichswehr, Staat und NSDAP* (Stuttgart, 1962), Karl Dietrich Bracher's *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik* (3d ed., Villingen, 1960), and his *Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung* (Cologne, 1960), and Erich Matthias and Rudolf Morsey's *Das Ende der Parteien, 1933* (Düsseldorf, 1960), which reprints numerous documents pertaining to the history of the various political parties.

German historiography has not produced a comprehensive and definitive work on the Nazi period. Emphasis seems to have been placed on the war years, and in particular on printing German records dealing with World War II. The daily log of the German high command has been published with detailed annotations and indexes as the *Kriegstagebuch des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht (Wehrmachtführungsstab) 1940-1945* (4 vols. in 7, Frankfurt, 1961-65) by Percy Ernst Schramm. Helmut Heiber has edited transcripts of Hitler's military conferences as *Hitlers Lagebesprechungen* (Stuttgart, 1962), and Percy Ernst Schramm has prepared a new edition of Hitler's *Tischgespräche im Führerhauptquartier 1941-1942* (Stuttgart, 1963), which reprints the transcripts in chronological order rather than by subject matter as the 1951 edition had done. Records of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt on the attempt of July 20, 1944, to overthrow Hitler have been published under the title *Spiegelbild einer Verschwörung* (Stuttgart, 1961).

There has been a growing awareness among German historians of the one-sidedness inherent in the older practice of viewing the German past primarily in terms of the evolution of a central government. To reverse this approach much attention has been given recently to the study of local and regional institutions. This trend is best perceived in a number of recent reference works. A novel and informative handbook is the *Geschichte der deutschen Länder*, which is being edited

by Georg Wilhelm Sante with the assistance of a number of specialists in regional history. The first volume of this work covers the period up to 1806 (Würzburg, 1964). A different approach is taken by the *Handbuch der historischen Stätten Deutschlands* (Stuttgart, begun in 1958). Each volume of this work pertains to one state or region, providing a set of articles on places of historical significance in its respective area. Two other scholarly handbooks are Curt Tillmann's *Lexikon der deutschen Burgen und Schlösser* (4 vols., Stuttgart, 1957-61) and Erich Keyser's *Deutsches Städtebuch* (Stuttgart, begun in 1939).

In addition, major contributions have been made to the history of various regions. Among these, the history of the Hapsburg territories in South Germany, prepared by the Alemannisches Institut in Freiburg im Breisgau under the title *Vorderösterreich* (2 vols., Freiburg, 1959), and Johannes Schultze's *Die Mark Brandenburg* (4 vols., 1961-64) fill gaps of long standing by providing critical accounts of these important areas during the medieval and early modern periods. A useful reference work on Brandenburg local history is the *Historisches Ortslexikon für Brandenburg* (Weimar, begun in 1962), which has been published by the Brandenburg Landeshauptarchiv.

Intensive research in the field of historical geography has resulted in the publication of several new regional atlases. Among these, the *Historischer Handatlas von Brandenburg und Berlin* (begun in 1963), the *Historischer Atlas von Mecklenburg* (Cologne, begun in 1960), Otto Schlüter's and Oskar August's *Atlas des Saale- und mittleren Elbegebietes* (2d ed., Leipzig, begun in 1959), the *Geschichtlicher Atlas von Hessen* (Frankfurt, begun in 1960), and the *Historischer Atlas von Bayern* (Munich, begun in 1950), prepared by the Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte, deserve to be mentioned.

Recent regional bibliographies include Heinrich Jilek's *Bücherkunde Ostdeutsch-*

lands und des Deutschtums in Ostmitteleuropa (Cologne, 1963); the *Berlin-Bibliographie (bis 1960)*, published by the Historische Kommission zu Berlin in 1965; Martin Jahn's *Bibliographie zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte Mitteldeutschlands* (begun in 1955); the *Lippische Bibliographie* (Detmold, 1957), prepared by the Landesverband Lippe; and Friedrich Wagner's *Bibliographie der bayerischen Vor- und Frühgeschichte, 1884-1959* (Wiesbaden, 1964).

German genealogical studies have also been

broadened. In particular, the *Genealogisches Jahrbuch* (Neustadt an der Aisch, begun in 1961) has included several articles of general interest. Another new serial in this field is Friedrich Wilhelm Euler's *Ahnen und Enkel* (Limburg an der Lahn, begun in 1959), which limits itself, however, to regular genealogical presentation.¹

¹ A new useful reference aid in the field of Central European genealogy is the *General-Index zu den Siebmacher'schen Wappenbüchern, 1605-1961* (Graz, 1964), compiled by Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau.

Orientalia

THIS REPORT concerns publications in the field of Orientalia received during the calendar year 1965. Brief appraisals of the year's accessions, trends in research and writing, and descriptions of items of both general and research interest are offered. The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports.

China and Korea: Edwin G. Beal with the assistance of K. T. Wu and Key P. Yang.

Japan and the Ryukyu Islands: Andrew Y. Kuroda with the assistance of Key K. Kobayashi.

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick with the assistance of Myron Weinstein and Sifrah Sammel.

Near and Middle East: Robert F. Ogden with the assistance of Abraham Bodurgil, Khalil Helou, and Ibrahim Pourhadi.

Southeast Asia: Cecil Hobbs with the assistance of Abdul Rony.

CHINA

These reports are usually devoted to discussing acquisitions of the past year. In this case, however, we begin by mentioning a very recent and important article on the first substantial acquisition of Chinese books by the Library of Congress—almost 1,000 volumes in 130 Chinese-style cases (*t'ao*) in 1869. This event not only marked the beginning of the Orientalia collections in the Library of

Congress but was a significant turning point in the history of Sino-American cultural relations.

This acquisition is discussed in detail by Dr. T. H. Tsien, Professor of Chinese Literature and Librarian of the Far Eastern Library, University of Chicago, in his recent article entitled "First Chinese-American Exchange of Publications," which appeared in the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, vol. 25 (1964-65), pp. 19-30. Since each of the 130 cases in which these volumes are enclosed carries the inscription "Presented to the Government of the U.S.A. by His Majesty the Emperor of China, June 1869" it has long been thought, and has often been stated, that the books came to the Library as a gift. By a meticulous examination of related documents both in Chinese and in English, however, Dr. Tsien has demonstrated that the volumes were actually received as an exchange from the Chinese Government for American publications.

The Smithsonian Institution initiated the exchange of American official publications with those of other countries in 1867, but the Chinese response was lukewarm. In 1868 the U.S. Department of Agriculture expressed a desire to acquire plant seeds and books by exchange. It was not until 1869, however, that the Chinese publications were sent, in response to a request from the General Land

Office for census and revenue data from the Chinese Empire. Dr. Tsien recounts the discussions which took place within the Chinese Government, including the search for precedents. When the works were finally sent, they were not the revenue and census data which the American Government had requested but instead were 934 Chinese-style volumes of Confucian classics, rituals, medicine, agriculture, language, acupuncture, mathematics, and metaphysics. The Chinese Government, presumably in response to the Department of Agriculture request, also supplied four collections of seeds of flowering plants, grains, pulse, and vegetables. In reply to the request for census and revenue data, the official Chinese communication, dated June 7, 1869, stated: "In regard to the details of the population of China, it is the usage that the officers of each province prepare their reports annually and send them to the Board of Revenue, but these reports are not made up into books and printed." Dr. Tsien's entire article is very interesting; it shows how the Chinese officials of the time were attempting to deal with the problems of the outside world, which then was largely unknown to them. His article is also a significant contribution to the history of the Library of Congress.

During the past year no great change has taken place in the Library's acquisition of Chinese publications. Receipts have been fewer than we would like; the acquisition of all except the most easily available items has been difficult; and there seems reason to expect that difficulties of various kinds will impede the acquisition of Chinese publications for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, some items of considerable importance have been acquired; the more outstanding of these will be mentioned in this report.

The Library's most significant new activity pertaining to Chinese acquisitions in recent years has been the Chinese Periodical Microfilming Project, conducted since November 1963 on a grant from the Carnegie Corpora-

tion of New York. It is well known that the export of publications from the Chinese mainland declined sharply in October 1959. The reasons for this have never been fully explained, but the fact is undeniable; records of periodical holdings throughout the non-Communist world bear witness to it. In response to this situation, the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council drew up a list of the 166 titles which it considered to merit highest priority in the social sciences and humanities. The Library of Congress was asked to locate as many as possible of the issues of these titles published from October 1959 through December 1963 and to make them available through photoreproduction. The Library circulated the lists very widely. Complete files of a few periodicals for these years could be assembled with relative ease, but even partial files of many of them were assembled with considerable difficulty (the issues published in 1961 have been the hardest to locate). When no issues at all could be located, it was considered a distinct possibility that the periodical had ceased publication. During the years of this project the Library has received excellent cooperation from institutions throughout the United States, which have lent issues to the Library of Congress for microfilming. Institutions abroad have fully cooperated also; most of them have preferred to make the microfilms in their own laboratories according to Library of Congress specifications rather than ship the original issues to Washington.

A few titles may be cited to illustrate how the project has been operating. One of the most widely sought items has been *Hsin Hua yüeh-pao* (New China Monthly). The issues published in 1961 are still lacking (from the consecutive numbering of the issues it is possible to determine that 12 were published in that year). With this exception, however, the file by October 1965 (when this report was written) was complete from 1959 through

June 1965 (for this title an exception was made to the cut-off date of December 1963; all available subsequent issues were filmed also). In assembling the file on microfilm, some issues have been secured from the University College, London; others from the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; and one from the Lenin Library, Moscow. The other issues have been filmed either from Library of Congress holdings or from issues held by the Department of State. Similarly, a file of the *Ch'üan-kuo hsin shu mu* (National Bibliography of New Books) has been filled out with films of issues held by the National Diet Library, Tokyo; the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Staatsbibliothek, Marburg, Germany; the Sinological Institute, Leiden; and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. A few other titles which have been assembled from issues held by a number of other institutions are *Ching-chi yen-chiu* (Economic Research), *Hsin chien-shê* (New Construction), *K'ao-ku* (Archeology), and *Wên-tzû kai-ko* (Reform of the Written Script).

Three years ago part of this report was devoted to a discussion of several publications and projects which were designed to make accessible information on the location of periodical issues in Chinese.¹ To find a desired issue of a Chinese-language periodical has been a continuing problem for students of China for many years, and the problem will remain for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, several recent publications, in addition to those mentioned in our earlier report, offer much assistance.

Before turning to these, however, it seems appropriate to point out that the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials, mentioned in our 1963 report as being in progress, has now been carried as far as we believe is practicable at the present time. For periodicals in Far Eastern languages, three separate files have been developed. The file for holdings of Chinese periodicals now contains

27,500 cards; the Japanese file, 45,200; and the Korean file, 3,000. Plans have been worked out to reproduce them photographically, so that any or all of the files can be secured in the form of positive microfilm reproductions, of electrostatic prints cut and trimmed, or of such prints in roll form. Though it would be clearly desirable for this information to be edited, for the entries to be consolidated, and for the resulting work to be published in book form, the Library has neither funds nor staff for this purpose at present.

We are continuing to make a special effort to secure union lists published elsewhere, since they are useful for many purposes. During the past year three such lists have been received; a fourth is on order and will probably be received before this report appears in printed form.

The first of these lists to be mentioned is a photocopy of the *Ssü-ch'üan shêng ko t'u-shu-kuan ts'ang Chung-wên chiu ch'i-k'an lien-ho mu-lu*, a union list of Chinese serials representing the holdings of 19 libraries in the province of Szechwan. This work, which was edited jointly by the Szechwan Provincial Library, the Chungking Municipal Library, and the Library of Szechwan University, records holdings of 9,788 titles published between 1884 and 1949. The entries are numbered and are arranged under 26 broad subject headings. Under each entry is given the title, the publisher, the date when the periodical began publication, and the holdings of the individual institutions, which are represented by numbered codes. The last volume contains a title index arranged by stroke-count.

Though this list was published in 1959 (the place of publication is not indicated but it was probably Ch'êng-tu, the capital of Szechwan province), apparently no copies reached the outside world until late 1964, when a few were offered by dealers in Hong Kong and Tokyo. The list is given special importance by the fact that Chungking, also in Szech-

wan, was the capital during the Second World War. Transportation was then exceedingly difficult; many publications issued in Chungking never found their way abroad, or even to parts of China occupied by Japanese forces. The combined listings of the holdings of these 19 libraries therefore have a special value.

The second union list, which was received while this report was being written, is entitled *Chinese Periodicals in British Libraries* (Handlist No. 2), published in 1965 by the Trustees of the British Museum. It is the successor to Handlist No. 1, mentioned in our 1963 report. The new list records in detail the holdings of 1,603 Chinese periodical titles in 16 collections in Britain. All entries are by title, followed by place and inclusive dates of publication when these could be determined.

The third is a listing of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese periodicals in the collections of three of the leading Japanese institutions engaging in the study of continental East Asia. It contains also a short section listing holdings of Arabic, Tibetan, and Mongolian periodicals. Entitled *Nihonbun, Chūgokubun, Chōsenbun tō chikuji kankōbutsu mokuroku* (Tokyo, 1963), it lists the holdings of the Tōyō Bunko (Oriental Library) in Tokyo, of the Tōyō Bunka Kenkyūjo (Institute for Oriental Culture) in Tokyo University, and of the Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo (Research Institute for Humanistic Studies) in Kyoto University. Though the number of institutions covered here is small, they are so prominent that their holdings are of unusual interest. This list effectively up-dates earlier compilations and has been specifically helpful in locating certain issues for the Chinese Periodical Microfilming Project.

The fourth union list, which was on order but had not been received at the time this report was written, is entitled *Ch'üan-kuo Chung-wên ch'i-k'an lien-ho mu-lu, 1833-1949*, published in Peiping by the Peking Library in 1961. Four years after publication a

copy reached Hong Kong, where it is being reproduced photographically. This union list records the issues of 19,115 titles held by 50 libraries throughout mainland China. For Chinese periodicals published up to the time of the establishment of the Communist regime in 1949, this is undoubtedly the most extensive union list in existence.

Some of the more significant acquisitions in the past year have been in the field of history. Following the general pattern and format of the *Ch'ing-shih* (Official History of the Ch'ing Period, 1644-1911) issued in 1961,² a new edition of the *Ming-shih* (Official History of the Ming Period, 1368-1644), in 6 volumes, printed from type and punctuated for easy reading, was published in Taipei in 1963. At the end of most of the *chüan* (chapters) are notes and emendations by Pao Tsun-p'êng, a noted contemporary historian who has devoted more than 20 years to the study of the *Ming-shih*. The last volume contains a useful bibliography of related books and periodical articles arranged by topics, a chronological table listing the major events of each year, and a biographical index arranged by stroke-count. This is by far the most convenient edition of the *Ming-shih* that has yet been issued.

CH'ENG Ch'êng-kung (1624-62) was a celebrated Ming general who fought against the Manchu conquerors of China. Originally his family name was Sên, but in 1645 the Emperor of the Ming court, which was then in Foochow, conferred upon him the surname Chu, the surname of the founder of the Ming dynasty. From then on the young man was popularly known as the "Lord of the Imperial Surname" (Kuo-hsing-yeh), from which have been derived such various Western forms as Koxinga, Coxinga, Cotsen, Cogsin, and Coseng. He has in recent years been the subject of a number of books published both in Taiwan and on the Chinese mainland. In 1960 the Bank of Taiwan published a detailed biography entitled *Ch'êng Ch'êng-kung chuan*.

Recently received is a chronological biography of Ch'eng by CHANG T'an, entitled *Ch'eng Ch'êng-kung chi-shih pien-nien* (Taipei, 1965), and published as No. 79 in the series *T'ai-wan yen-chiu ts'ung-k'an*. A scholarly work, it makes use of all known sources and provides ample footnotes. Major events of Ch'eng's life are recorded by days of the month under each year. A few events after his death, such as the conferring of posthumous honors, are also included.

Students of the Ch'ing dynasty will be interested in a new reference work entitled *Ch'ing-tai ko-ti Chiang-chün tu-t'ung ta-ch'ên têng nien-piao, 1796-1911*, compiled by CHANG Po-fêng (Peiping, 1965). In tabular form, this work lists the officials who were responsible for garrisoning some 10 to 20 areas and outlying regions between the years 1796 and 1911. It consists of eight sections, of which the first five are arranged chronologically: (1) the various areas and their commanding generals; (2-3) the various areas and their lieutenant generals; (4) councilors of the outlying areas; (5) vice presidents of the five ministries between the years 1796 and 1905; (6) organizational changes in the various offices; (7) index of persons, arranged by stroke-count; and (8) index of the alternate names (*tzü-hao*) of these persons. Most of the individuals listed were Manchus; many of them participated in military operations during the "Opium War," the Taiping Rebellion, and the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95.

A new publication issued under the title *T'ai-p'ing t'ien-kuo yin-shu* (Nanking, preface dated 1959) contains a large collection of source materials relating to the Taiping regime, which flourished from 1851 to 1864. Edited by the Nan-ching T'ai-p'ing t'ien-kuo li-shih po-wu-kuan (Nanking Historical Museum of the "Kingdom of Heavenly Peace"), this work consists of 42 titles in 20 volumes. Many of these items are in the collections of the British Museum and a few are in other Western libraries. Except for a few works

printed from type, all are reproduced in facsimile. Each is accomplished by a postscript. There is a long preface by Professor Lo Êrh-kang, one of the outstanding authorities on this segment of Chinese history. Since many publications of the Taiping regime were ordered destroyed by the Manchu rulers after the rebels had been subdued, those which escaped destruction are found mostly in foreign countries. By assembling them in convenient form, the museum has rendered a distinct service to students of this 19th-century revolutionary movement.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the University of Hong Kong (1961), its Department of Chinese published in 1964 the first volume of the *Hsiang-kang ta-hsüeh wu-shih chou-nien chi-nien lun-wên chi*. This first part of a symposium on Chinese studies contains 13 papers in Chinese by eminent scholars in Taiwan and Hong Kong. Of special interest is a paper entitled "Wu-shih nien lai T'ai-p'ing t'ien-kuo shih chih yen-chiu," by Professor JEN Yu-wen (CHIEN Yu-wên), one of the foremost authorities on the Taiping regime. Summarizing the research conducted during the past 50 years on this subject, Professor Jen gives an excellent bibliographic survey of what has been done by Chinese, Japanese, and Western scholars.

The second volume, which will contain 11 additional papers in Chinese, will be published in due course; and a third volume containing papers in the Western languages remains to be prepared for the press.

The first series of the *Ch'ing-mo ming chia tzü-chu ts'ung-shu*, edited by YEN I-p'ing, was published in 1964 by the I-wên yin-shu-kuan in Taipei. Containing facsimile reproductions of the collected works of a number of prominent scholars and public officials who occupied important positions toward the end of the Ch'ing dynasty, it is very useful in the study of the history and institutions of that period. At this writing the following seven titles have been received:

Yang-chih shu-wu i-chi (28 vols.), by Kuo Sung-tao (1818-91), who, appointed Minister to England in 1876, was the first Chinese Minister of modern times to be stationed in a foreign country. He was very active in advocating the construction of railways and the establishment of telecommunication services.

Tsêng Hui-min kung i-chi (8 vols.), by TSÊNG Chi-tsê (1839-90), eldest son of the famous statesman TSÊNG Kuo-fan (1811-72) and Minister to England, France, and Russia during the last quarter of the 19th century.

Hsü Wên-su kung i-chi (10 vols.), by Hsü Ching-ch'êng (1845-1900), Minister to several European countries between 1884 and 1898. He was an enlightened statesman, who died a martyr in the Boxer Rebellion.

T'ung-ch'êng Wu hsien-shêng ch'üan-shu (30 vols.), by WU Ju-lun (1840-1903), a scholar and educator who visited Japan to study her educational system before assuming responsibility for the reorganization of the Imperial University at Peking, a precursor of National Peking University.

T'ung-hsiang Lao hsien-shêng i-kao (6 vols.), by LAO Nai-hsüan (1843-1921), a prominent educator and administrator.

Shui-tung ch'üan-chi (13 vols.), by WANG Chao (1860-1933), a classical scholar who advocated the modernization of China. He introduced a system for the phonetic representation of the Chinese language.

Shih-i hsien-shêng chi (13 vols.), by CH'ÊN Yen (1856-1937), a famous poet and educator.

Two source books in Chinese dealing with Sino-British relations during the 19th century, both compiled by SASAKI Masaya of the Tōyō Bunko, were published in 1964 in Tokyo by the Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū Iinkai (The Seminar on Modern China). The first, entitled *Ahen sensō no kenkyū—shiryō-hen*, contains exchanges between Capt. Charles Elliot and Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese authorities. The second, *Ahen sensōgo no Chū-Ei kōsō—shiryō-hen kō*, contains communica-

tions from Sir John Francis Davis, Sir George Bonham, Sir John Bowring, and Lord Elgin to the Chinese authorities and some of their replies. Pertaining to relations between the two countries during the years 1844 to 1856, virtually all of these documents are now in print for the first time; many of them are from the archives of the British Foreign Office.

An exhaustive study of the role played by Westerners in China during the Reform Movement of 1898 has appeared under the title *Wai-jên yü wu-hsü pien-fa*, by WANG Shu-huai. Published as No. 12 of the Special Studies series of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica (Taipei, 1965), the work is in three long chapters.

The first chapter recounts the advocacy of modernization by prominent Western officials and missionaries in China, among them Sir Robert Hart (1835-1911), Sir Thomas F. Wade (1818-95), Young J. Allen (1836-1907), and Timothy Richard (1845-1919). Allen edited the periodical entitled *Wan-kuo kung-pao* (Review of the Times), which did much to promote the reform movement. Richard arrived in China in 1870 and was active there for 45 years. During much of this time he was a leading figure in the Kuang-hsüeh hui (Society for the Diffusion of General Knowledge), which was instrumental in publishing a great number of works on ways and means of reform.

The second chapter deals with diplomacy and cooperation with foreign powers in order to achieve reforms; the results of these efforts were somewhat disappointing. The contributions of K'ANG Yu-wei (1858-1927) and LIANG Ch'i-ch'ao (1873-1929) are discussed.

The third chapter discusses the aftermath of the reform movement. It details how prominent leaders of the reform movement, under persecution by the Manchu government, were rescued by foreign powers. It also explains that powers like Britain and the United States were interested in the reform move-

ment because of their missionary work and trade in China, while the Japanese were interested primarily because they wanted China to block the expansion of Russia in the East.

The volume has ample footnotes and a bibliography of works in Chinese, Japanese, and English. There are also a list of books and articles in Chinese written by British and American authors and published between 1889 and 1898 by the Kuang-hsüeh hui, and a list of English names with their representations in Chinese characters.

The *Wai-chiao pao*, published in Shanghai three times a month between the years 1901 and 1910, was the first Chinese journal devoted exclusively to foreign relations and diplomacy. It contained documents, special articles, biographies, and translations; all articles were unsigned. In 1964 the Kuang-wên shu-chü in Taipei issued a facsimile reprint of the whole file in 32 bound volumes, plus a 1-volume table of contents. Students interested in Chinese diplomacy during the first decade of this century will find the journal useful, for it contains a wealth of source material which is not obtainable elsewhere.

KOREA

The most important event in the Library's Korean acquisitions program during the year was a 4-month visit to Korea and Japan by the Library's Korean Area Librarian, Key P. Yang, on an American Specialists' Grant from the U.S. Department of State. During the months of June through August 1965 most of his time was devoted to visiting Korean learned institutions and conducting seminars for Korean librarians under the auspices of the U.S. Information Service. Even during this period, however, he was able to devote some time to securing publications which the Library of Congress had not previously had in its collections; and in September he was able to give his full time to acquisitions work—2 weeks in Korea and 2 weeks in Japan.

His acquisitions efforts were quite produc-

tive, not only in terms of quantity—though the 1,755 items he acquired represent a substantial amount—but also in terms of selection. By virtue of his long association with the Library's Korean collection, Mr. Yang was very well equipped to make discriminating selections.

Since the Library had no continuing Korean acquisitions program before 1950, many important works published before that date are lacking from its collections. One such work acquired through Mr. Yang's efforts is *Chosŏn yŏn'gŭksa* (History of Korean Drama), written by KIM Chae-ch'öl and published in Seoul (or, as it was then known, Keijō) in 1939 and now very rare. It is the first systematic exploration of Korean dramatic forms ever attempted in the Korean language and has become a classic in its field.

Another example is an annotated bibliography of works on Korea published in Japanese during the years 1868–1910, that is, between the Meiji Restoration, which marked the beginning of modern Japan, and Japan's annexation of Korea. Entitled *Meiji nenkan Chōsen kankei bunkenshi*, it was compiled by SAKURAI Yoshiyuki and published in Seoul in 1941. It is a valuable source of information on Japanese publications during the period.

Also acquired were issues of several pre-1945 periodicals which have long been needed for research on modern Korea. Among these should be mentioned *Chogwang* (Light of Korea), and *Tonggwang* (Eastern Light). Published by Korean intellectuals who opposed the Japanese administration in Korea, both were suspended shortly after the outbreak of war in the Pacific. A third rare journal dating from this period was *Nokki* (Green Flag), published by an organization of pro-Japanese Korean writers. All of these periodicals have become exceedingly rare, but it was possible to secure complete files of *Nokki* for the years 1941–42 and 1944–45.

A number of desired items that could not be obtained in their original printed form were

secured in microfilm reproductions. Among these might be cited seven North Korean publications devoted to *Sirhak*. Though the literal translation of this term is "practical learning," usually translated in North Korea as "practical science," it actually refers to a whole school of scholarship, which flourished from about 1650 to 1850, devoted to the study of Korean history and civilization. Since the works of this school generally were written entirely in classical Chinese, they are difficult for most contemporary Koreans to read and to use. In both South and North Korea works originally written in a terse, crabbed Chinese style are being translated into modern Korean. In South Korea translations are usually made into "mixed script," in which Chinese characters are interspersed with syllables written in the native Korean script known as *han'gŭl*. In North Korea the use of Chinese characters has been almost completely abandoned, and translations are made entirely into the Korean script.

Another work obtained in microfilm is *Mongmin simsŏ* (Cherished Principles for Governing the People), by CHŎNG Yag-yong (1762-1836), one of the most prolific and far-sighted scholars ever produced by Korea. This new edition, which contains both the original Chinese text and the Korean translation, was compiled by the *Chosŏn Kwahagwŏn Kojŏn Yŏn'guso* (Institute of Classics, Korean Academy of Sciences) and published in Pyongyang in 1962. It is an indispensable reference work for the study of Korean government during the Yi dynasty.

Another item acquired in this way is *Sirhak'p'a wa Chŏng Tasan* (The School of Practical Science and CHŎNG Yag-yong), a 538-page work by CH'ŎE Ik-han, also published in Pyongyang in 1962, which gives a detailed biographical account of CHŎNG and delineates his contribution to Korean studies.

Three other works acquired in microfilm are all concerned with PAK Chi-wŏn (1737-1805), a celebrated figure of the Yi dynasty,

who is widely known for his *Yŏrha ilgi* (Jehol Diary).³ These are *Pak Chi-wŏn sŏnjip* (Selected Works of PAK Chi-wŏn), translated into modern Korean by CH'ŎE Ik-han and HONG Ki-mun (Pyongyang, 1956); *Yŏnam Pak Chi-wŏn* (Biography of PAK Chi-wŏn), by KIM Ha-myŏng (Pyongyang, 1955); and the first volume of *Yŏrha ilgi*, translated by Yi Sang-ho (Pyongyang, 1955).

Microfilm reproductions of rare newspapers held by the Yonsei University Library were also received. These papers were published by independent Korean leaders, both in Seoul and in Shanghai, during the earlier decades of the present century. The issues acquired include *Mansebo* (which might be rendered "Long Live the Korean Spirit"), from June 17, 1906, to June 29, 1907, a daily published in Seoul; *Taehan minbo* (Daily Paper of the Korean People), from June 2, 1902, to August 31, 1910, another Seoul newspaper; and *Tongnip sinmun* (Independence News) from August 1, 1919, to November 11, 1925, published irregularly in Shanghai.

Among the valuable reference works received were *Hanguk ūi in'gansang* (Portraits of Koreans), published in Seoul in 1965. This deluxe 6-volume work is a who's who of Korean history, coming as near to the present as the late former President, Dr. Syngman Rhee. The successive volumes of this work contain biographies of kings and statesmen, military and revolutionary figures, spiritual and social leaders, scholars, writers and artists, and pioneers of the modern era.

The Library has also received the first volume of *Han'guk munhwasa taegye* (Comprehensive History of Korean Culture), published in Seoul in 1964. Subtitled *Minjok kukkasa* (History of the Korean People and Their Nation), the volume is concerned mostly with geography and ethnology. Individual scholars have contributed articles in their specific fields on the geographical background of Korean culture; the physiognomy of the Korean people; the contributions of

archaeology to the understanding of Korean culture; the ethnic history of the Korean people; the development of national identity in ancient (i.e., pre-Silla) Korea, and the history of the Korean national movement. Volumes 2 through 6 of this series will be devoted to politics, science, customs, language, and religion.

An exceedingly useful reference work is the *Tōitsu Chōsen nenkan* (Yearbook of Unified Korea), published in Tokyo in 1964. It is unique in that it undertakes to furnish comparable information on the two sectors of Korea—South and North—in the political, economic, social, cultural, and military fields. Its chronological span—from 1945 to 1964—is also unusually wide. The publisher belongs to one of the Korean groups in Japan which support neither North nor South Korea. His firm also issues a weekly newspaper in Japanese entitled *Tōitsu Chōsen shimbun* and a monthly in English, entitled *One Korea* and devoted to the movement for Korean unification.

While he was in Korea Mr. Yang made a special effort to obtain publications of the Korean Government. Though official exchange agreements between the Governments of Korea and the United States have been in effect for a number of years, the disturbed conditions in Korea during the past 15 years have made the operation of these agreements uncertain and intermittent. Mr. Yang acquired over 900 pieces of exchange material needed but not previously received by the Library. One of the more interesting is *Naeoe mungo* (Information Concerning Internal and External Affairs), issued by the Ministry of Public Information. It is a unique source of information on North Korea; the statements in it are those of persons who, having been sent from North Korea to South Korea on espionage missions, surrendered to the South Korean authorities. Another useful publication of the same Ministry is *Hanil hoedam ūi ōje wa onŭl* (Talks Between Korea and

Japan, Yesterday and Today). Issued in Seoul in 1965, it explains the Government's position regarding negotiations to normalize relations between Korea and Japan, including problems of fishing rights, territorial questions, and the rights of Korean residents in Japan. Another work on the same subject, giving a layman's view of the negotiations, is *Hanil hoedam sipsanyōn* (14 Years of Japan-Korea Talks), written by the well-known economist and former member of the Planning Board, Wŏn Yong-sŏk (Seoul, 1965).

JAPAN*

The Japanese publishing world continued to grow last year despite the fact that an economic recession caused many enterprises to declare bankruptcy. The Government was forced to take extraordinary measures to keep the largest stockbroking firm from collapsing. Nevertheless, compared to the previous year, the number of titles published increased by 5 percent, and the total number of copies printed, by 16 percent. Prices also showed an increase of 11 percent, making the average price per copy 830 yen (\$2.30).

Among the bibliographies received during the past year were several issued by various research offices of the Tōyō Bunko (Oriental Library). The most outstanding is *A Selected List of Books on Japan in Western Languages*, issued by the Information Centre of Asian Studies (Tōyōgaku Infōmeishon Sentā). This work lists 967 important monographs, written in or translated into Western languages and published chiefly during the years 1945–60. In addition, it lists important English-language publications of Japanese Government agencies. The list is organized generally on the pattern of the well-known *A Selected List of Books and Articles on Japan in English, French, and German* by Borton, Elisséeff, Lockwood, and Pelzel (1954). Entries in the new list contain the usual bibliographical in-

*Unless otherwise stated, the publications in this section were issued in Tokyo.

formation but are not annotated. If a title in this list has been reviewed in any of 17 representative journals on Japan and Asia, a citation to the review is given, with the name of the reviewer. Separate indexes for authors and titles are given at the end of the book. This, then, is the most up-to-date and comprehensive list of standard books on Japan in Western languages now available and serves well as a sequel to the 1954 bibliography. A comparable list of periodical articles would immeasurably aid research in this field.

Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū Sentā (Research Center on Modern China) of the Oriental Library began in June 1964 to issue the *Chūgoku kankei Nihonbun zasshi ronsetsu kiji mokuroku* (A List of Articles From Japanese Periodicals on Chinese Affairs). Many periodicals on Chinese affairs and Sino-Japanese relations have been published by the Japanese both in China and in Japan. The life span of these serials has varied; some ceased publication because of wartime conditions. The Oriental Library has perhaps the best collection of these periodicals in terms of titles and holdings. Many of the articles are still important sources for research on modern China. The list is actually a compilation of the tables of contents in sequence, showing issue number, date, title of article, author and pagination. Two volumes have been published at the time of this writing. The first (1964) covers three journals, *Gaiji keisatsu hō*, *Pekin shūhō*, and *Enjin*, and the second (1965) covers five, *Shina jihō*, *Tōa*, *Dai Tōashō Jōhō*, *Kōain Chosa geppō*, and *Toku-chōhan geppō*.

The Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies (Yunesuko Higashi Ajia Bunka Kenkyū Sentā) in the Oriental Library issued in 1964 as its Bibliography No. 3 the *Bibliography of Bibliographies of East Asian Studies in Japan*. This useful reference tool is a classified listing of bibliographies compiled by Japanese authors on East and South Asian studies in Japanese and English. The areas covered are

Siberia, Sakhalin, North Asia, Manchuria, Korea, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, Nepal, the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Micronesia, the Philippines, Indochina, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, and New Guinea. Arrangement of entries is by author under each topic. Authors and titles in romanized form and translations of titles are also given. An index of titles, but not of authors, is given at the end of the book. Appended are a bibliography of works by individual scholars and a list of journals referred to in the bibliography with their publishers and inclusive dates of publication.

Under the title *Nihon ni okeru Tōyōshi rombun mokuroku* (Japanese Studies on Asian History), the first of a 3-volume project initiated in 1960 by an ad hoc committee of the Department of Oriental History of the University of Tokyo, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of that department, was published in 1964. It is a list of articles, book reviews, and news items pertaining to Oriental history in selected periodicals and journals. The project is planned to include references to 190 journals and 270 memoirs (*kiyō*) published during the period 1880 to 1962 by various universities. The coverage is broad enough to include periodicals in the field of art (e.g., *Kokka*), architecture (e.g., *Kenchiku zasshi*), and international law (e.g., *Kokusaihō gaikō zasshi*). The periodicals are arranged by title in the usual Japanese order. *Kana* readings are provided for each title, followed by the place of publication, the issuing body, the number of volumes and issues published during the period covered, and dates of publication. A table-of-contents format is used for each issue; information on the author, title, and pagination are provided, followed by book reviews and pertinent news items. The first volume starts with *Ajia kenkyū* and ends with *Shūkan Tōyōgaku*.

Another notable bibliography is *Nihon Kirisutokyō bunken mokuroku; Meijiiki* (A

Bibliography of Christianity in Japan; Meiji Era), published by the International Christian University (Kokusai Kirisutokyō Daigaku) in 1965. This is the second in the bibliographical series on Christianity in Japan which the university's Committee on Asian Cultural Studies (Ajia Bunka Kenkyū Iinkai) began in 1959 in centennial commemoration of the reopening of the Roman Catholic mission and the beginning of the Protestant missions to Japan. The first volume, published in 1960 under the title *Christianity in Japan, a Bibliography of Japanese and Chinese Sources*, covers the period 1543 to 1858. The present volume, prepared also by EBISAWA Arimichi, lists monographs and manuscripts dating from 1859 to 1912 now in 140 collections. It is a classified bibliography arranged by the Nippon Decimal Classification; it provides the usual bibliographical information and includes location symbols. It has a section for periodical titles and separate indexes for titles, authors, and translators.

A welcome reference tool is the latest 283-page edition of the *Directory of Japanese Scientific Periodicals; Natural Sciences, Medical Sciences and Industry, 1964* compiled by the National Diet Library (Science and Technology Section, Reference and Bibliography Division) to update the earlier editions published in 1957⁴ and 1962. The directory lists 3,122 titles, 881 of them new, of publications from government agencies, universities, scientific and learned societies, and private research and industrial organizations in Japan. The titles are arranged under three main classes of the Universal Decimal Classification: Class 5—Mathematics and natural sciences, Class 6—Applied sciences, medicine, and technology, and Class 7—Arts, architecture, photography, music, entertainment, and sports.

Another useful directory is *Japanese Universities and Colleges, 1965-66, with National Research Institutes*, published by the Japan Overseas Advertiser Company, Ltd., in 1965. It gives a brief history of the schools and in-

stitutions, both undergraduate and graduate departments; the names of their deans and directors; the size of student enrollment by departments; the size of collections; special features of the libraries; the number of non-Japanese students enrolled; screening procedures for enrollment; and tuition, fees, and costs for schools and dormitories. At the beginning of the volume are a brief survey of scientific research in Japan, and short descriptions of the research institutes attached to national universities and government agencies, giving the names of the researchers with their current research topics.

The most notable among the dictionaries and encyclopedias received during the year is *Kan'yaku taishō Bon-Wa dai jiten* (Sanskrit Japanese Dictionary With Reference to Chinese Terms), by OGIWARA Unrai. In 1928 Dr. Ogiwara, the noted Sanskritist, with 40 fellow scholars began compiling the first Japanese-Sanskrit dictionary ever undertaken by a Japanese, but he died in 1938 before the work was published. With grants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs publication began in December 1940 with fascicles of about 100 pages each. After six fascicles (pp. 1-598), or one-third of the project, had been completed, publication was suspended in July 1943 because of the war. In 1964, these first six fascicles, long out of print, were republished by the Suzuki Gakujutsu Zaidan (Suzuki Foundation), established by Dr. Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki. The foundation also resumed the compilation of the dictionary and published a seventh fascicle in 1964. During the past three decades much progress has been made in Sanskrit studies in Japan. Although the need for an overall revision of the dictionary is recognized by the Research Department of the Suzuki Foundation, it is attempting only minor changes in completing this monumental project.

Seishin Shobō published in 1965 *Shin Kirisutokyō jiten* (The New Dictionary of Christianity) as a companion volume to the earlier

1962 work, *Shin Bukkyō jiten* (The New Dictionary of Buddhism). Edited by HRYANE Antei, author of several histories of Christianity in Japan, the dictionary contains about 2,140 entries arranged in the usual Japanese order. Though smaller, it provides a better overall coverage in the field of Japanese Christianity than the larger *Kirisutokyō dai jiten* (The Dictionary of Christianity) published by Kyōbunkan in 1963. Concise information on persons—Christians and non-Christians, both living and dead—events, and institutions concerned with Christianity in Japan is provided. The volume also contains a brief historical account of many hymns which are familiar to the Japanese, a feature lacking in the larger dictionary. Sixteen historical creeds and confessions of faith in Japanese translation, brief histories of the Bible and the hymnal in Japan, chronological tables of the Christian religion, including its history in Japan, and a list of Christian institutions in Japan are given in the appendix.

Ainugo hōgen jiten (An Ainu Dialect Dictionary, With Ainu, Japanese, and English Indexes) was published in 1964. This monumental work is the result of several field surveys since 1955 made by HATTORI Shirō and his associates on a language that is rapidly disappearing. Only 10 persons, the last surviving speakers of Ainu dialects, were found in Hokkaido. All were very old, and some have died since 1955 when the survey was undertaken. Sufficient material was collected to make this dictionary for eight Hokkaido dialects, one Sakhalin dialect, and one Kurile dialect. The Ainu words were arranged under 2,052 basic Japanese words. For the assistance of scholars engaged in lexicostatistic research throughout the world, basic vocabularies were compiled from Japanese, Russian, German, French, and English glossaries, including Swadesh's old and new lists in their entirety. The words are arranged in 35 categories, beginning with parts of the body and body functions, and ending with interjections

and greetings. The Ainu words are transcribed in romanized form. Since the Ainu language exists only in spoken dialects, this represents the most complete dictionary ever compiled and thus supersedes John Batchelor's *An Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary* (4th ed., 1938).

Among dictionaries of technical terms the most important is the *English-Japanese-German-Russian Dictionary of Electrotechnics* (*Ei-Wa-Doku-Ro denki jutsugo dai jiten*) compiled by ISHIBASHI Yūichi (1964). Rapid development in electronics makes such a dictionary necessary but at the same time makes it out of date before it can be published. Nevertheless, with 25,000 entry words, this work is the most up-to-date and comprehensive dictionary of terms in electronics and related fields. Entries are in English, followed by the Japanese, German, and Russian equivalents. The volume contains separate indexes to the Japanese, German, and Russian terms and lists of abbreviations used in Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and the Soviet Union.

Sekai dai hyakka jiten (World Encyclopedia), published in 32 volumes by Heibonsha in the 1950's, with a supplement added in 1963, is now being brought up to date in an entirely new edition. The first of a projected 24 volumes was published in July 1964, and 6 volumes have thus far been received by the Library.

Outstanding among the books received in the field of religion is ONO Sokyō's *Shintō no kiso chishiki to kiso mondai* (The Basic Concepts and Problems of the Shinto Religion), published in 1963. It offers detailed information and comprehensive coverage of Shinto deities and shrines and their ranks and characteristics, priests and their functions, rituals, festivals and customs, the relationships of Shinto with the state and the Imperial Household, various sects and organizations, and the history and teachings of Shinto. It admirably

and competently fills the long-felt need for a single-volume reference work.

An important book on Buddhism, *Nihon Bukkyō ni okeru kairitsu no kenkyū* (Study in the Prohibition Code and the Rules of Discipline in Japanese Buddhism) by ISHIDA Mizumaro, published in 1963, has also been received. Buddhism in Japan has developed as a branch of the Mahayana school, which emphasizes the spirit rather than the letter of the code and the rules. Thus Japanese research on the latter subjects has been limited. Prompted by the ecumenical movement in Christendom, Buddhists have begun to hold world conferences, which, in turn, have stimulated interest in the prohibition code and the rules of discipline found in Japanese Buddhism. Dr. Ishida's is the first such work of a definitive and scholarly type. It covers the period from the introduction of Buddhism in 6th-century Japan to the Kamakura period (14th century). The history of the two main lines of the code and the rules is traced as they emerge as the Ritsu and Tendai sects. Their similarities, differences, and interrelationships are discussed.

During World War II nearly 100 Christians were arrested in Japan for their religious beliefs. Most of them belonged to the Holiness denominations, which believe in the second coming of Christ, who would establish his kingdom on earth. The Japanese Government regarded this belief as subversive and acted to suppress the denominations. Little has been written about these events. *Shōwa no shūkyō dan'atsu* (Religious Persecution in the Showa Era), written by YONEDA Yutaka and TAKAYAMA Keiki and published in 1964, is limited in its coverage and can hardly be called an adequate historical account. Both authors are ministers of the Nihon Sei Kyōkai. Yoneda describes his arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release after the defeat of Japan. Takayama, who escaped arrest, gives a documented account of the countermeasures taken

after the mass arrest of the leaders of his denomination.

Notable among books in the field of Japanese history is SAKAMOTO Tarō's *Nihon kodaishi no kisoteki kenkyū* (Basic Studies in the Ancient History of Japan) in two volumes (1964). Dr. Sakamoto, former Director of the University's renowned Shiryō Hensanjo (Historiographical Institute) and professor emeritus since his retirement in 1962, is known for his meticulous work in bibliographical and textual criticism in ancient Japanese history. The present work is a collection of many of his papers which have been published in scholarly journals. The first volume (*Bunken hen*) deals with researches in the *Kojiki*, *Rikkoku shi*, and other early historical materials, primarily from the standpoint of bibliographical criticism; the second volume (*Seido hen*) discusses early Japanese legal and governmental systems.

In view of the sustained interest of the Japanese people in Heian literature it is somewhat surprising that the Heian period (784–1184) was not seriously treated by historians until the late 1940's, when the younger generation began to probe more deeply into this transition period between ancient and medieval Japan. The Paleological Association of Japan (Kodaigaku Kyōkai) then asked its members to submit papers on this period. Twenty-two papers on the political, social, and religious aspects of the period were collected and published in 1965 under the title *Sekkan jidaishi no kenkyū* (Studies in the History of the *Sesshō* and *Kampaku* Periods).

Two works published in 1965 on government administration in the Tokugawa period (1603–1868) should be mentioned: *Tenryō* (The Tokugawa Domains) by MURAKAMI Tadashi and *Edo Bakufu yakushoku shūsei* (The Administrative Positions and Titles of the Tokugawa Government) by SASAMA Yoshihiko. Among the factors which enabled the Tokugawa Shogunate to enjoy unprecedented peace and tranquility for three cen-

turies was the fact that it owned and administered about 16 percent of Japan's lands. The enormous revenue from these lands and the presence of the Tokugawa deputies who administered them gave the Shogunate a strong economic and political base for stabilizing the country. Although the term *tenryō*, which may be rendered as "celestial estates," is traditionally used to refer to the Tokugawa domains, it is of interest to note that this expression was never used in the official documents of the Shogunate. Murakami's work is divided into two parts. First, the author describes the structure and changes in the *tenryō*, their administration, the administrative officials (*daikan* and *gundai*) and their subordinates, appointments of administrators, and revenues. Second, he treats in detail the local administration by *daikan* and *gundai* throughout Japan.

The administrative system of the Tokugawa government was built up gradually. The samurai, whose primary function was military, no longer had occasion to fight in a peaceful era which lasted for nearly 300 years. Instead they increasingly came to hold staff positions in the Tokugawa administration; these numbered nearly 1,000 by the end of the period. Sasama's work is, in a way, a book of "job descriptions" of these offices and positions. It also gives information on the fiefs and stipends for the positions, standards of living according to revenue, and the names of the incumbents and their tenure in important offices.

Rightist organizations notorious for their terroristic tactics have been numerous in the history of modern Japan, as evidenced in the first part of a 3-volume study entitled *Senzen ni okeru uyoku dantai no genjō* (Prewar Situation of Rightist Groups), compiled and published by an investigative body of the Ministry of Justice named the Kōan Chōsachō (Public Security Investigation Agency). This study of 96 prewar rightist groups is divided into 5 chapters, each chapter covering 16 to 23 groups and providing details about their

political orientation, key leaders, branches, and significant activities. Among the groups discussed are the Genyōsha (Dark Ocean Society), Kokuryūkai (Amur River Association, more widely known by its misnomer, Black Dragon Society), Rōsōkai, Yūsonsha, and Keirin Gakumei.

The incredible growth of metropolitan Tokyo has forced its industrial areas to expand into Chiba Prefecture on the east coast of Tokyo Bay. The impact of this rapid industrialization and urbanization was the subject of a 3-year research project of the entire Japan Section of the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo (Tōkyō Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyūjo). The results were published in 1965 under the title *Keiyō chitai ni okeru kōgyōka to toshika* (The Industrialization and Urbanization of the Tokyo-Chiba Area). The report is divided into six main topics: public finance and financial problems; land reclamation and use of water; farmers and fishermen and their families; industrialization and labor problems; housing; and politics. In each area the problems are analyzed in depth.

The economic and industrial boom has been accompanied by an awareness of a need for a hard look at the Japanese industrial base. Three studies in depth evaluate the Japanese economy from the standpoint of imported technology, industrial structure, and overseas enterprises, thereby providing three separate but interlocking approaches to this area of major concern. The first, entitled *Gijutsu dōnyū no genjō to kongo no mondai* (The Current Situation Regarding Imported Technology and Future Problems) and edited by the Gijutsu Dōnyū Chōsa Inkai (Committee on Research of Imported Technology) of the Sangyō Kagaku Kyōkai (Industrial Science Association) (1963), is a 1299-page survey report divided into 8 major sections by basic industries. A table relating to the importation of technical devices gives the name and country of the exporter, the year of origin, the

Japanese recipient, and the name of the imported item. The appendix contains statistics obtained from 610 firms surveyed by the authors and the results of the survey conducted in 1961 by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on imported technology.⁵

The second of these studies, *Nihon no sangyō kōzō* (Industrial Structure of Japan), is a 5-volume project edited by the Sangyō Kōzō Chōsakai (Research Committee on Industrial Structure). It reports on a 2-year survey carried on by 50 scholars and industrialists beginning in October 1961. In this survey, the present industrial capabilities are evaluated as a base from which to direct future Japanese industrial undertakings. The first 4 volumes (all published in 1964) have been received. They treat the industrial structure, including small and medium-sized industry; the metal industry, labor movement, and industrial technology; energy and the non-ferrous metal industry; and heavy industry. At the end of each volume is a roster of subcommittee members responsible for the work contained in that volume.

The third work in this group is *Sangyō kai-hatsu seisaku to kigyō no kaigai shinshutsu* (Enterprises Bound for Overseas and a Policy for Industrial Development), edited by the Kagaku Gijutsu Chōsa Iinkai (Committee on Research of Science and Technology), and based on information submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Agency of Science and Technology, and the Atomic Energy Commission. This 1058-page publication (1965), divided into 12 parts, provides information about regional economy and economic and technical assistance, foreign trade and national policy, heavy industry, the textile industry, plans for promoting electronic technology, the chemical industry, laboratories in the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, the mining and non-ferrous metal industry, the construction industry, atomic

energy projects, energy, and foreign investment systems of other countries. The appendix includes an organizational chart for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Construction, and the Agency of Science and Technology, with a brief description of their functions; and a roster of government-recognized organizations in this field.

Another indication of postwar Japan's overall economic growth is the increased number of cases coming under the Industrial Property Right Laws for patents, utility models, trademarks, and designs. In 1962 Japan led the world in the total number of applications and registrations for these four combined categories. In line with a current Japanese Patent Agency policy to make available as many of the 2,141 unexpired (as of March 31, 1962) government patents as possible for wider public use, a second volume of *Kokuyū gijutsu* (Nationally Owned Technology), containing 353 patents, was published in 1964 as a sequel to the 1963 volume.⁶ Following the format of the first volume, the 353 patents, valid for 17 years, are divided by ownership into those assigned to the 8 research bodies under the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology.

Claiming a nationwide union membership of over 9 million by 1960, the postwar labor movement in a decade and a half has emerged as a formidable political and social force in Japan. An introduction to this remarkable growth is provided by the official histories of two major labor organizations, whose activities have gained both popular support and widespread notoriety. The first is a history of Sohyo, a short title for Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōhyōgikai (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), entitled *Sōhyō jūnen shi* (A Ten-Year History of Sohyo) which was compiled and published in 1964 for the education of its members, according to Sohyo Chairman Ōta Kaoru. Representing 59 labor unions with a total membership of over 3.5 million, Sohyo supports the Japan Socialist Party and with it

forms the bulwark of the opposition to the conservative government leadership. The history begins with 1945 and presents a decade of Sohyo activities in five chronological sections. A table of events for 1945-60 is provided in the appendix. The second work is a history of one of Sohyo's most militant affiliates, Tanro, a short title for *Nihon Tankō Rōdō Kumiai* (Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union), entitled *Tanrō jūnen shi* (A Ten-Year History of Tanro). Claiming a membership of 136,000, Tanro is widely known for the Miike coal mine labor dispute, one of the longest and bitterest struggles between management and labor in recent times. This account in three parts presents a historical survey from 1945 to 1956; essays on organization, unification, working conditions, and the role of women's auxiliaries in the union; and impressions of a former Tanro chairman.

In this age of intercontinental missiles and space shots, a refreshing change is an introductory work on antique guns entitled *Kojū* (Collection of Antique Guns) by YOSHIOKA Shin'ichi, Executive Director of the Society of Historical Research of Firearms of Japan (*Nihon Jūhōshi Gakkai*). Published in 1965 in a limited edition of 2,000 copies, it discusses 260 guns, some preserved in old castles, Buddhist temples, and museums and others in private collections, and contains three pages of color illustrations of antique guns of China (1377), Korea (1555), and Japan. Japanese and Western firearms, many illustrated in black and white, include early matchlock muskets, arquebuses, and guns; cannons and guns from the Tokugawa period (1603-1868); and modern rifles and artillery pieces from the Meiji period (1868-1912). The preface, table of contents and the list of illustrations are in both English and Japanese.

A noteworthy contribution to the field of climatology is the 577-page pioneer work entitled *Ajia no kikō* (Climate of Asia) (1964), the first volume in the new *Sekai kikōshi* (Climatology of the World) series, a joint

work of five specialists in the Japan Meteorological Agency of the Ministry of Transportation. The volume is divided into two parts. The first discusses the climate of five regions: China and the surrounding area, Southeast Asia, India and Pakistan, West Asia, and the Soviet Union. The second provides monthly temperature, humidity, and rainfall readings taken by 914 stations in the same five regions. Indexes of place names in Japanese and English and an annotated list of climatological publications of over 20 countries are provided in the appendix.

Reminders that Japan is an island nation rich in marine fauna are two recent publications of the Biological Laboratory of the Imperial Household of Japan, entitled *Sagamiwan san kani rui* (The Crabs of Sagami Bay) and *Nasu san henkeikin rui zusetsu* (Myxomycetes of Nasu District), revised 1964 edition. The first, published in 1965, presents 340 species of crabs taken from Emperor Hirohito's Sagami Bay collection of the Brachyura. It contains 100 color plates and text in Japanese and English, with scientific names in Latin. A bibliography of western works, name indexes in both Latin and Japanese, and a map of eastern Sagami Bay are provided in the appendix. This is the fourth of such publications of His Majesty's Biological Laboratory.⁷ The second work, originally published in 1935, lists 125 species of Myxomycetes and contains 316 black and white illustrations and 23 color plates.

Despite the tremendous impact and advances the transistor has made since its advent in 1948, Japanese literature in the field has been scarce. To fill this gap the First Specialist Session on Semiconductors was held in August 1963 at the Semiconductor Research Institute of Tohoku University in Sendai under the aegis of the Semiconductor Research Foundation. Over 30 scientists from leading university and industrial research laboratories attended this session. Proceedings and discussions on the theme of "Semiconductors and

Equivalent Circuits of High-Frequency Transistors," which now appear in the first volume of *Handōtai kenkyū* (Semiconductor Research), focus on the problems encountered in research.

THE RYUKYU ISLANDS*

In 1963 the Government of the Ryukyu Islands established the Okinawa Kenshi Henshū Shingikai (Council for the Compilation of the History of Okinawa Prefecture) to compile the history of the former Okinawa Prefecture under the title *Okinawa kenshi*, to be published in 21 volumes by 1969. The first volume issued is volume 14 (*Shiryō hen*) Zassan 1 (1965), which presents historical materials of the period 1873-94. These include monographs and documents about the former Ryūkyū-han and Okinawa-ken. All are now rare, and the compilers borrowed copies from private collections as well as from the National Diet Library, the Cabinet Library, and the Waseda University Library.

For the first time since its establishment in 1954, the Central Labor Relations Board (Chūō Rōdō Iinkai) of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands issued in 1964 the *Rōdō Iinkai nempō* (Annual Report of the Labor Relations Board). It includes labor information for the period 1954 to 1963.

Heretofore in its annual report the Library of the University of the Ryukyus included acquisitions of the preceding year* in all languages. Beginning with the 1964 issue (published in 1965), the annual list of new acquisitions is issued separately under the title *Ryūkyū Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan wa-kan-yōsho zōka mokuroku*, continuing the same series of volume numbers.

The most notable among the books on Okinawa received during the past year is *Ryukyuan Names* (spine title: *Ryūkyū jimei chimei jiten*), published in 1964 by the East-West Center Press, Honolulu, and the Univer-

sity of Tokyo Press, Tokyo. Edited by Shunzo Sakamaki of the University of Hawaii, it consists of three articles on Okinawan names and two lists of some 2,000 surnames and 1,750 place names in Okinawa. Professor Sakamaki's paper, "On Early Ryukyuan Names," deals with materials from the earliest times through the 17th century and describes Ryukyuan phonetics, names of the nobility and commoners, childhood names, early Chinese surnames in Okinawa, and early transcriptions of Ryukyuan names. HIGA Shunchō's paper, "On Okinawan Surnames," traces the changes in Okinawan names from the 17th century to the present. In his paper "The Yaa n Naa (House Name) System in the Ryukyu Islands," Professor William P. Lebra discusses the use of house names for surnames, a custom still continued in some areas and among descendants of the nobility. Three-fourths of the book, however, is devoted to "Current Ryukyuan Surnames," a list compiled by Teruo Tanonaka, civilian staff member of the U.S. Army in the Ryukyus, and "Current Ryukyuan Place Names," a list compiled by Professor Shiro Amioka of the University of Hawaii. Both lists are arranged alphabetically as well as by stroke-count. A list of place names by region is also added. A bibliography accompanies each paper and list.

TORIGOE Kenzaburō's *Ryūkyū shūkyōshi no kenkyū* (Study of the History of Religion in the Ryukyu Islands) (Tokyo, 1965) is a definitive work of scholarship. Since 1939 Professor Torigoe has made several field trips to Okinawa, the last one in 1942-45. Using the sociological approach, he probes for the origin and development of the indigenous religion of the Ryukyus from the presence of *utaki* (the holy grove) and its socio-genetic relationship with the village community. He also discusses Japanese Government policy on religion during the period when the Ryukyu Islands were known as Okinawa Prefecture. It is a pity that such an excellent study lacks an index.

*Unless otherwise stated, the publications in this section were issued in Naha.

It goes without saying that in the present international situation, the people of Okinawa are confronted with peculiar limitations when they express their democratic aspirations and strive to realize them. One of the most readable books with an objective approach to the present Okinawan situation and the issues involved is HIGA Mikio's *Politics and Parties in Postwar Okinawa*, issued by the Publications Centre of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in 1963. It was written while the author was a graduate student at the University of California in Berkeley. Now on the faculty of the University of the Ryukyus, Dr. Higa introduces his Japanese version, *Okinawa; seiji to seitō* (Tokyo, 1965), with a revised introductory chapter updating the material to the end of 1964. The index and many footnotes in the original English version are omitted, and the lengthy bibliography is replaced with a brief list of Japanese titles.

HEBRAICA

Perhaps the most noteworthy acquisitions received during the fiscal year 1965 were several major bibliographic tools. Foremost among them is the massive catalog of the Klau Library of the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio. In the light of the many demands made upon the Hebraic Section for information about certain types of imprints not in the Library of Congress, this source will prove of immense value.

The Library has received the first volume of Getzel Kressel's *Leksikon ha-sifrut ha-ivrit ba-dorot ha-aḥaronim* (Merhavia, 1965), which bears the English title "Cyclopedia of Modern Hebrew Literature." The veteran bibliographer, who collected the material over a period of 30 years, has chosen to construe his subject in a most liberal manner. Hence, all types of literary endeavor fall within its scope: "poetry and drama; fiction and political essays; philosophy and critical studies; transla-

tions and scholarly editions of medieval and ancient Hebrew classics; and, to some extent, also writings in the realm of the natural sciences and technology." Not within its purview, however, are Rabbinic and Hassidic literature. Together with its second volume, this lexicon will include some 3,000 entries for a period of three and a half centuries, embracing all countries in which Hebrew was written. There is no analog for a bibliography of these dimensions for Hebrew literature and the work will be warmly welcomed. Many new entries have been provided for established authors, along with corrections of errors found in previous reference works. Particularly valuable because of its former inaccessibility is biographic information on the most recent crop of Israeli writers. In use, a very high percentage of young authors checked in the volume was located, though Kressel indicates that not all who were approached responded. It is to be regretted that the authors' names appear without vowel signs for the most part, even in cases where the pronunciation is not apparent.

Of signal service to Hebrew letters are the indexes to defunct but still important periodicals prepared by Jehoshua Barzilai (Folman). On the heels of his *Ha-teḳufah, 1917–1950* (Tel-Aviv, 1961), has come *Ha-shiloah, 1896–1927* (Tel-Aviv, 1964). These appear in a series issued by the Libraries Section of the Histadrut Cultural Center. Edited in succession by two towering figures in Hebrew literature, Ahad Ha'am and Joseph Klausner (for a time in collaboration with a third literary giant, H. N. Bialik, later with J. Fichman), *Ha-shiloah* published in its 46 volumes much also of permanent value in the field of Jewish studies. *Ha-teḳufah*, conceived by its Maecenas, A. J. Stybel, as more strictly a journal devoted to literature, while not neglecting Jewish studies by any means, devoted ample space to belles-lettres. In its 35 volumes are to be found translations from the world classics of all ages rendered by some of the best of Hebrew writers.

During the year under review we have succeeded in completing the Library set of *Beth Miḳra*, bulletin of the Israel Society for Biblical Research, which began publication in March 1956. Aside from its valuable contributions to Bible study, *Beth Miḳra* initiated with its opening issue a bibliographic survey of non-Hebrew periodical articles devoted to the Bible by David Noy. Of special interest is its "Bibliography on the Dead Sea Scrolls" beginning with the July 1956 issue, by Abraham Meir Habermann, listing everything that appeared in Hebrew on the subject.

'Am ḥoter el hof (A Nation Rowing Ashore), is a chronological account of *Aliyah Bet*, or illegal immigration under the British Mandate, written by Yehuda Braginsky and published in 1965 by Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House, Ltd., in Tel-Aviv. Mr. Braginsky, one of the members of the immigration underground organization, has tried to base this narrative on sources and records preserved by the Jewish Agency, photographs of the illegal ships, interviews, and notes later written and hidden by the emissaries of *Aliyah Bet*, although, unfortunately, most of the latter were poorly preserved or lost. On both land and sea the activities of *Aliyah Bet* are described, from the first faltering attempts in Poland in the 1930's to the more sophisticated postwar missions which helped bring to the shores of Palestine survivors of the holocaust from Western Europe as well as from behind the Iron Curtain. Such spectacular events as the attempt to save Jews slated for extermination by dealing personally with Eichmann and the story of Exodus 1947 are recounted. The mission, as well as the story of *Aliyah Bet*, ends with the establishment of a policy of free and unlimited immigration under the aegis of independent Israel.

An account of the problems, achievements, failures, and ultimate historical significance of the first cooperative smallholders' community in Israel, enriched by the memoirs of several of its early settlers, is contained in Getzel

Kressel's *Shekhunat Borokhov* (Giv'atayim, 1961). The volume includes also a brief necrology of the pioneers and founders as well as members of the community who fell in the War of Liberation. Its story is traced from the germination of the idea by its founders at the end of World War I and its emergence as a cooperative agricultural settlement in 1921. Mr. Kressel, a distinguished Hebrew bibliographer and author, delineates the growth and expansion of the Borokhov community during an era of civil disturbance, depression, and war, and its ultimate absorption into the larger Regional Council of Givatayim two decades later. Expanding urbanism and the demands of its own growth brought to an end its independent existence. During these two decades, however, it served as an experimental laboratory for the development of methods of adapting townsmen to life in agricultural communities, lessons which proved of vital importance to the State of Israel.

Reflected in a number of recent publications is Israel's striving for an enlarged enrollment of students in high schools, particularly of students coming from under-privileged homes and from Oriental communities. Responsible Israelis in and outside of government are also seriously concerned with its growing needs for trained cadres of scientists. They rightly consider expansion of the secondary school system, extending the age of compulsory education to cover high school, and providing free tuition as a prerequisite. The country appears ripe for it, and a recent campaign has resulted in the erection of many suitable buildings to accommodate part at least of the expected influx. The primary obstacle, however, appears to be the shortage of trained and qualified teachers equipped with a knowledge of Hebrew. In the *Status and Conditions of Work of Secondary School Teachers, a Comparative Study*, by Rachel Elboim-Dror, some of these problems are discussed. The book was published in Jerusalem in 1961 by the School of Education of the Hebrew University and the

Ministry of Education. The first part is devoted to a general survey dealing with such topics as social, economic, and professional status and conditions of working. The major part of the book is in the nature of a comparative study dealing with employing authorities, recruitment, induction, teachers' education and in-service training, salaries, allowances, hours of work, size of classes; tenure, promotion, discipline, dismissals, etc., in several overseas countries.

In 1936 the Hebrew bibliographer Shlomo Shunami, who has recently completed 40 years of devoted and distinguished service at the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, published the first edition of a *Bibliography of Jewish Bibliographies*. For 30 years the erudite author worked hard and traveled widely both in the interests of the Hebrew University and as a consultant to many leading Hebraic collections in Europe and in this country. All these trips and research assignments provided him with excellent opportunities to search for elusive and rare publications and to examine the major Hebraic collections for items of value to his all-consuming interest. The "second edition enlarged" of his monumental work, a magnificent volume published by the Magnes Press of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1965, is patterned in the main after the first edition. "The second edition contains more than twice as many entries as the first. The greatest increase occurred in the number of personal bibliographies, of which there are almost three times as many as in the previous edition."

The second edition truly reflects all major recent and current bibliographic developments in the field of Hebraic studies. These new and significant additions include chapters on the epochal discovery of the Dead Sea or Judean Desert Scrolls, on the State of Israel, on the catastrophe which befell European Jewry, and on numerous personal bibliographies. Bibliographers and catalogers will welcome

particularly the thoughtful effort given to reproducing Hebrew authors' names "in the form used by the authors themselves." The work lists approximately 5,000 bibliographies.

The Index of Hebrew Titles (including other titles in Hebrew characters) and the extensive Index of Names and Subjects, covering pages 834-991, deserve special mention and will facilitate searches. There "each name and subject occurring anywhere in the book is indicated under its respective heading."

This year saw also the reproduction of the splendidly illustrated and illuminated *Haggadah*, known as the Washington *Haggadah*. Its publication came at a very fitting time, as it marked the 125th anniversary of the printing of the first American *Haggadah* in New York.

Not until a generation ago did this most precious single Hebraic item in the Library of Congress attract international interest. The very name, the Washington *Haggadah*, by which it is now universally known, is also of recent origin. Primary credit for bringing it to the attention of widening circles of art historians and connoisseurs, and rescuing it from obscurity, belongs to the great historian of Jewish art, the late Professor Franz Landsberger. In an article entitled "The Washington *Haggadah* and Its Illuminator," which appeared in the Hebrew Union College *Annual* for 1948, he gives a detailed scholarly description of its contents.

Our *Haggadah*, which measures six inches by nine, was completed in the year 1478 by Joel ben Simeon and was intended for the Seder table. While comparisons with other illustrated *Haggadahs* point to close parallels with Jewish art circles in Germany, Dr. Landsberger finds in its 38 parchment leaves definite Italian influences and relationships, which bring him to the conclusion that without doubt "Italy was the land in which the manuscript originated."

We know nothing of its fate, possessors, and wanderings during the succeeding centuries.

In 1912 it reached the shelves of the Library of Congress, with the first major gift of Hebraica, acquired through the munificence of the great philanthropist Jacob H. Schiff. It was included among approximately 20,000 Hebrew, Yiddish, and Ladino items which helped lay solid foundations for the development and expansion of the Library's Hebraic holdings.

Of surpassing value to the many collectors and bibliographers of *Haggadahs* is the special 1965 issue devoted to "The Haggadah: Past and Present" by *Studies in Bibliography and Booklore*. In addition to dealing with the research problems of the illuminated and illustrated *Haggadahs*, tunes of the *Haggadah*, *Haggadahs* composed in collective settlements in Israel, and the like, the volume contains a listing of 330 entries as "*Addenda to Yaari's Bibliography of the Passover Haggadah*," by Theodore Wiener of the Library of Congress. His indexes of editors and translators, editors and commentators, commentaries, artists and composers, translations, charitable and commercial sponsors, and places of publication will greatly facilitate its use and should serve as an incentive for continued additions to Abraham Yaari's *magnum opus*.

23 *Israel Artists*, subtitled *Art Israel 1964*, is a catalog of an exhibition organized by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation which opened in May 1964 at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, and was later shown at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Museum of Tel-Aviv, the Museum of Modern Art in Haifa, the Negev Museum, Beersheba, and the Ein-Harod Institute of Art, closing its tour there in September 1964. This exhibition, "which reflects the work of Israel's contemporary painters and sculptors," is "the outcome of viewing the work of more than 700 artists, some famous in Israel and well-known outside, and some all but unknown even within their own country. More than 2,500 drawings, paintings and works of sculpture were studied in New York, Paris, and London,

as well as in Israel, in exhibitions, submission depots, galleries, ateliers, artists villages and communal villages, or kibbutzim." The arduous task of final selection fell to William C. Seitz, Associate Curator of the Department of Painting and Sculpture Exhibitions of The Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Another volume to delight the discerning eye is Peter Merom's *Hebrew Theatre* (Tel-Aviv, 1965). The newest in a series of magnificent photographic reproductions emanating from the camera of this talented Israeli artist, the book, in the author's own words, is an "attempt to celebrate the people who make the theatre," and a very successful one, no doubt. Illy Gorlitzky, Hanna Rovina, Hanna Maron, Meir Margalith, Oded Teomi, and a score of other celebrated actors of the Israel stage appear in this volume. On the pages facing the portraits are reproduced samples of their handwritten messages "revealing or concealing some small facet of their personality."

Adam va-'amalo, sipurah shel ha-Histadrut (Man and His Work, the Story of the Histadrut) is a presentation in pictures, with minimal explanatory text, of the life of the Israeli worker, edited by Leib Kuperstein and published by Mifaley Tarbut Wechinuch, Ltd. (Tel-Aviv, 1965). The dignity of work, agricultural, industrial, and intellectual, is shown by carefully selected photographs in both color and black and white. The attention given by the Histadrut, or the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, to man's social, cultural, and recreational needs, is readily apparent from the photographs of many musical, sporting, educational, and welfare activities which it helps sponsor. Quotations from the Bible, selections from the work of modern Hebrew poets, as well as short essays by the editors are scattered throughout and help to illumine the photographic text.

Ha-Histadrut be-Haifah (Haifa, 1965), co-edited by Yehoshua Bar-Yosef and Mordechai Levanon, tells the story of the powerful

General Federation of Jewish Labour as it applies to Israel's northern harbor city, Haifa. This volume, too, is magnificently illustrated but is not limited to headings or brief descriptions. It offers historical sketches of the Histadrut's social welfare work, its consumers and work cooperatives of many kinds, its workers' housing projects, banking and insurance institutions, educational, cultural, and youth activities, health and sanitation projects, and special publishing and artistic enterprises.

The latest study of the Dead Sea Scrolls to reach us is Jacob Licht's *Megilat ha-serakhim*, a 1965 imprint of Mosad Bialik in Jerusalem. The book contains an English title page reading "The Rule Scroll; a Scroll From the Wilderness of Judaea. 1QS. 1QSa. 1QSB." Brought together here (or, more likely, rejoined—it is almost certain that the parts were originally attached) are the Manual of Discipline, the Rule of the Congregation, and the Benedictions. Licht subjects this sectarian document to minute philological and literary analysis without venturing on any far-reaching speculation as to the date of composition or possible development of the sect's institutions or outlook. An English table of contents is also included.

Avraham and Ratson Sadaqa, who have been responsible for the publication in Israel of various Samaritan works over the past few years, are the editors of an edition of the Pentateuch containing the Masoretic and Samaritan texts in parallel columns. In *Hamishah humshe torah, nosah yehudi-nosah shomroni* (Tel-Aviv, 1961-65) the Samaritan Version appears in square Hebrew characters, with variants in the two columns accentuated through use of a bolder type face. An introduction by Professor Zeev Ben-Hayyim explains that though the primary aim of the edition is the preservation of their tradition by the Samaritan community resident in Israel, the work will not be without its uses to a wider public or in fact to scholarship. Rather than produce an eclectic text based upon a

collation of a large number of manuscripts, the editors have chosen to reproduce the Samaritan text of an 11th-century manuscript (not further identified) for the first four biblical books, while following the *Sefer Abisha'* in those portions of Deuteronomy where it is legible and preserves the original readings. Where it cannot be read or has been supplemented by a later hand, a third manuscript from Shechem (Nablus) dating from the 12th or 13th centuries has been used. A listing of these instances is appended to Deuteronomy.

Leksikon mikra'i (Tel-Aviv, 1964/65) is a 2-volume biblical encyclopedia begun by Menahem Solieli and brought out after his death by Moshé Berkooz with the collaboration of some 40 contributors. The articles range in scope from the extended and highly technical, with detailed bibliography (on law, for example), to a bare mention. With the delay in completion of the *Entsiklopedyah mikra'it*, an ornament of Israeli scholarship (the 4 volumes of this work which appeared from 1950 to 1962 take it through more than half the alphabet), the *Leksikon mikra'i* definitely fills a need for an up-to-date biblical encyclopedia designed for the Hebrew reader.

The war diary of the Israeli Chief of Staff during the Sinai Campaign, Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, has appeared under the title *Yoman ma'arekhet Sinai* (Tel-Aviv, 1965). Though the book contains no startling disclosures, it is characterized by unwonted frankness in assessing Israel's war effort, in particular its logistic shortcomings and operational mistakes. The author's assertion that the U.S. Government seemed completely out of touch with reality in the approaching Near Eastern crisis may now be read against the background sketched by President Eisenhower in *Waging Peace*.

As a memorial to the late Professor Hiram Peri of the Hebrew University, 'Al prof. Hiram Peri (Pflaum) Zal (Jerusalem, 1964), a bibliography of his writings and two brief

essays on his personality and contributions have been prepared by Gershon Gerhard Scholem and M. Lazar. Professor Peri was best known for his many scholarly articles in Medieval Romance literature and linguistics. Educated in Germany, he wrote his doctoral dissertation at Heidelberg University on the *Dialogues of Love* of Judah Abarbanel (Leo Judaicus). Soon after, in 1925, he joined the faculty of the Hebrew University, helped establish its library, and later was the founder of its Faculty of Humanities. He translated Burkhardt's *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* into Hebrew and added an appendix of his own on Western Europe. Among his more memorable articles are those on the structure of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, the rationalism and mysticism of Spinoza, and theological disputation as a literary and artistic motif in medieval literature. In the field of Judeo-Romance scholarship, Professor Peri published several bilingual texts based on medieval manuscripts which he had discovered. At the time of his death he had completed the outline of a comprehensive etymological dictionary of Judeo-Spanish to be published by the Hebrew University.

For Max Weinreich on His Seventieth Birthday, *Studies in Jewish Languages, Literature, and Society* (The Hague, 1964), is a Festschrift dedicated to a man who in the words of the Organizing Committee's opening statement "has increased the world's understanding of a great culture and its linguistic vehicle."

The volume is a reflection of the "manifold relationships between linguistics, history, sociology, psychology, and literature." Professor Max Weinreich is the leading figure in the entire field of Yiddish. Now occupying the chair of Yiddish studies at the College of the City of New York, he distinguished himself as research director of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research and its predecessor organizations. He is unique in that he combines high administrative ability and deep and

perceptive knowledge with an all-embracing love of the language in all its aspects and manifestations.

Of particular interest are the articles describing 600 years of Yiddish translations of Psalms, the problems encountered in the study of the *Shmuel-bukh*, the neologisms in the writings of Max Weinreich, hebraisms in the Yiddish of 17th-century Central Ashkenaz, and the East European versions of *Tsener-Rene*, 1786-1850. Also noteworthy are the research papers dealing with new negation constructions in Modern Hebrew, channels of systematic extinction in Yiddish dialects, Balkan and Slavic elements in the Judeo-Spanish of Yugoslavia, notes on the languages of the Marranos and Sephardim in France, and Western traits in Transcarpathian Yiddish. A bibliography of Max Weinreich's writings is appended, including "books, scholarly papers, and a number of popular articles on historical, literary, linguistic, and ethnographic subjects."

In *Gesher 'al ha-yam ha-tikhon* (Tel-Aviv, 1964) Michael Bar-Zohar treats the development in Franco-Israeli relations during the years 1947-63 from sentimental attachment, through community of interests, to military alliance, to retrenchment under the Fifth Republic. Bar-Zohar, an Israeli journalist stationed in Paris, has relied to a great extent in this work—which is based upon his doctoral dissertation at the Sorbonne—on interviews with statesmen, diplomats, military men, and high officials who played key roles in forging the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. As the record is largely secret and the interviews cannot be attributed to the men involved, press accounts and details provided by other correspondents have been fully exploited.

Ethiopists will be interested in *The Falasha "Ardeet,"* or the Book of the Disciples (Tel-Aviv, 1964), a "Falasha liturgical book in actual use," published in a new Hebrew translation, based on a text printed by A. Z. Aescoly

in 1951 and three manuscripts preserved in the Faitlovitch Library of Tel-Aviv.

The erudite translator and scholar Max Wurmbrand appended to it exhaustive explanatory notes, an extensive introduction, a bibliography, and a summary in English.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Not only the size but the rapid growth of the Near East collections in the past 3 years make it increasingly difficult to select representative items from the 1965 accessions. Certainly many significant, if not some outstanding, works must be passed over. This is particularly true of the Arabic language group, in which over 2,000 items were received this year.

Al-Mustashriqūn (Cairo, 1964-65), by Najib al-'Afifi, is a revised and enlarged edition, in 2 volumes, of a history of orientalist and oriental studies from the ninth century to the present.

In his encyclopedia, *al-Mawsū'ah fī 'Ulūm al-Tabā'ah* (Beirut, 1965), Edward Ghalib makes available to the Arabic reader the knowledge recently gained in the natural sciences.

Al-Rā'id (The Pioneer), by Jubrān Mas'ūd, is an Arabic dictionary published in Beirut in 1965. It departs from the traditional arrangement in that the words are entered alphabetically rather than by the basic root. In spite of the title, the work is not the first attempt to use this arrangement, but it is the first complete work to appear.

The political historian Anis Ṣāyigh treats the sensitive subject of political leadership rationally and accurately in his *Fi-Mafhūm al-Zā'imah al-Siyāsīyah* (Beirut, 1965).

Subḥ al-A'shā fī Ṣinā'at al-Inshā (The Poorsighted Man's Light in Writing Essays), by Aḥmad Ibn'Alī al-Qalqashandī, first published by the al-Amīriyah Press in Cairo in 1960, was reissued there in 1964 by the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance of the United Arab Republic since the number of

those having complete sets of the original is small.

Dirāsāt 'an al-Kuwayt wa-al-Khalīj al-'Arabī (Cairo, 1965), by 'Abd al-Majid Muṣṭafā and 'Uthmān Fāyṣ-Allāh, treats the subject of Kuwait and the Arab, or Persian, Gulf objectively; especially significant is the way it meets the issue of the two names of the gulf head on. Although the author admits that it has been known historically, since Alexander the Great, as the Persian Gulf, he strives to refute any claims that Iran may lay to territories around it on the Arab side.

A history of Tunisia sponsored by the Secretariat of State for Cultural and Informational Affairs and written by Aḥmad Ibn Abī al-Diyāf was published in Tunis in 1963-64 under the title *Ithāf Ahl al-Zamān bi-Akhhbār Mulūk Tunis wa 'Ahd al-Amān* (Endowing People of All Times With the News of the Monarchs of Tunis and the Era of Peace). Volumes 3 through 5 have been received.

Majmū'at Nādī al-Qalam al-'Irāqī (Baghdad, 1938), a collection of selected papers, poems, and novels read at Iraqi Pen Club meetings, may lack some items worth preserving but, as presented, constitutes a literary treasure.

Under the title *al-Rasā'il al-Qushayriyah* (The Qushayri Letters) 'Abd al-Karīm Ibn Hawāzin al-Qushayrī refutes charges which had been made against the Al-Ashā'irah (followers of al-Imām Abu al-Ḥasan 'Alī Ibn Ismā'il al-Ash'ari). Sponsored by the Central Institute for Islamic Research and published in Karachi in 1964, the work is an important presentation of Sufi philosophy. In addition to the Arabic text there is an Urdu translation.

In his *al-Nizām al-Siyāsī wa-al-Ḥarbī fī 'Ahd al-Murābiṭīn*, published in Casablanca in 1964 or 1965, Ibrāhīm Ḥarakāt presents a study of the political and military systems of the Murābiṭ rulers, who reasserted Abbasid suzerainty over the Maghrib and Spain in the 11th century.

The problems of Libyan country women are dealt with creatively by the Libyan author Khadijah 'Abd al-Qādir in her *al-Mar'ah wa-al-Rif fi Libya* (Tripoli, 1961). She writes in the light of her training at the Arab States Training Centre for Community Development at Sirs Al-Laiyana in the United Arab Republic, an agency noted for its outstanding work in rural social development.

A lecture on Arab studies in Germany by the eminent Arabist Albert Dietrich has been published under the title *al-Dirāsāt al-'Arabīyah fi Almanya* (Wiesbaden, 1962). He traces their long historical development and describes their present state.

Al-Tahaddī al-Kabīr (The Great Challenge) is a good study of Arab nationalism published in Beirut in 1965. The author, Nihād al-Ghādirī, refutes the theory of the "Arab Nation" having been a nation in the early days of Islam but advocates "Arab Nationalism" on the basis of modern concepts. The "Great Challenge" consists of the practical obstacles to Arab unity; these obstacles are too often glossed over.

'Alī Muṣṭafā al-Miṣrātī looks at Libyan Society as seen through its popular proverbs in his *al-Mujtama' al-Libī min Khilāl Amthālihi al-Sha'biyah*, published in Tripoli in 1962. The volume contains sound general material on Libya.

Acquisitions from Turkey again fell short of the amount that might be expected from that country. Historical works, dealing mostly with the life and achievements of Atatürk, founder and first President of Turkey, constitute the largest single group of publications received, followed by economic and sociological studies. The selections which follow are from the most striking of those received.*

Tahsin Ünal, a War College professor, has brought out the second edition (Ankara, 1958) of his *Türk siyasi tarihi*, in which he follows political developments from 1683,

*Unless otherwise noted, the Turkish publications were issued in Istanbul.

marking the beginning of the decline of the Ottoman Empire, through the period of reformatations, "Tanzimat," the constitutional monarchy, and World War II.

Osmanlı imparatorluğunda inkılâp hareketleri ve millî mücadele [Reform Movements in the Ottoman Empire and the National Struggle] (1956), is by the old revolutionary Ahmet Bedevî Kuran, who was persecuted and sentenced to death during the reign of Abdülhamit II, 1876–1909. With the help of the original documents, the author has presented a survey of revolutionary operations from before the "Tanzimat" era, dwelling also on Atatürk's liberation campaign, which he claims succeeded because the ground had been prepared by other "freedom fighters" before him.

The popular historian Reşad Ekrem Koçu tells the story of the Janissaries, the highly trained crack army corps, originally created for the protection of the Ottoman crown, in *Yeniçeriler* (1964). In his absorbing style, the author describes the organization, traditions, customs, barracks life, campaigns, and revolts of the legendary Janissaries over some four centuries. The book is illustrated by the well-known Turkish painter Sabiha Bozcalı.

Abideleri ve kitabeleri ile Erzurum tarihi (The History of Erzurum With Its Monuments and Tablets), by İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı, was published in 1960 by the Society for Research on the History of Erzurum, as the second of its series on the city. An extensive survey of the city's background as an important strategic site and trade center through the ages is given.

Türk devleti hizmetinde Ermeniler (1953), by the Rev. Y. G. Çark, is a kind of *Who's Who* of prominent Armenian public servants in the Ottoman Empire. The volume is richly illustrated.

Üç paşalar kavgası (The Quarrel Among Three Pashas), by Cemal Kutay, was published in 1964 as the 11th of the *History Speaks* series put out by the Tarih Yayınları Müesses-

sesesi (Historical Publication Foundation). It tells an intimate story of the frictions between Talat, Enver, and Cemal—Grand Vizier, Minister of War, and Minister of the Navy—from 1908 to 1918, the last years of the Ottoman Empire.

A diary of the battles waged at Anafartalar on the Dardanelles in 1915 by the Turkish commander Colonel Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk), copied from 116 pages of hand notes, was published in 1955 as *Anafartalar muharebelerine ait hatıralar*. The preface is a reprint of an interview published in the magazine *Yeni Mecmua* early in 1918.

Tek adam, Mustafa Kemal (1963–65), by Şevket Süreyya Aydemir (3 vols., 1,600 p.) tells the story of "one man," Atatürk. Volume 1 covers from his birth in 1881, to May 19, 1919, when he set foot on shore at Samsun to start his liberation campaign. The Turkish-Greek War is treated in volume 2; and volume 3 begins with the proclamation of the Republic and continues with 15 years of Atatürk's life as its first President until November 10, 1938, the day he died.

The former ambassador and author, Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu, has written a character study in his *Atatürk*, published in its third edition in 1961.

Mehmet Gönlübol and Cem Sar, professors at the School of Political Science in Ankara, have written a study of Atatürk and Turkey's foreign policy entitled *Atatürk ve Türkiye'nin dış politikası* (1963). They treat the subject in three periods: through the so-called National Struggle Years of 1919–22; from the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 to 1932; and finally from 1932 to 1938, the end of the Atatürk era.

Kurtuluş, kuruluş ve sonrası (Liberation, Foundation and Thereafter) published in 1964, is by Avni Doğan, a former governor and deputy who lived and served through the period he recounts. He gives an eyewitness account of Turkey's post-World War I situa-

tion up to Atatürk's death, of the İnönü era, and of Menderes' rule to May 1960.

A bibliography on Atatürk, prepared by Muzaffer Gökman, Librarian of the Beyazıt Public Library in Istanbul, was published in 1963 by the Ministry of National Education under the title *Atatürk ve devrimleri tarihi bibliyografyası*. It is the second of the Atatürk series and is the broadest of its kind to date, listing 2,500 books in all languages, including Turkish. In addition to bibliographical listings by subjects, the volume gives chronologies of Atatürk's life, Ottoman history, the Turkish war of independence, and the Republic and also a description of Turkish paper money and postage stamps bearing Atatürk's image. It is indexed by names of authors and titles.

Three publications issued in Ankara in 1964 were received dealing with the economic development plan for the 5 years 1963–67: *Kalkınma ve beş yıllık plân*, by Mehmet Turgut, Minister of Power and National Resources, reviews the economic development plans of the past and then discusses the current 5-year plan that followed the army coup of 1960. *Kalkınmanın yolu* by Yaşar Oğuz, contains recommendations for Turkey's economic recovery on the basis of her own resources. Ölçen Nejat takes up the same question in his *Türkiyede plân sonrası iktisadî durgunluk ve sebepleri* (Economic Stagnancy in Post Plan Turkey and Its Causes). This is one of the latest critical reviews of the country's economic development problems.

Nationwide organized labor in Turkey is relatively new. The Ministry of Labor itself was founded in 1946. The 35-page booklet *Türkiye'de çalışma hayatı* (Labor Conditions in Turkey), issued by the Labor Insurance Organization in 1962, serves as a handy guide to the structure and operation of the major labor organizations. An organizational chart of the Ministry of Labor is appended.

A. Cerrahoğlu's *İslâmiyet ve Osmanlı Sosyalistleri* (Islam and Ottoman Socialists) pub-

lished in 1964, compares recent socialist trends with those of 50 years ago.

T. C. Devlet Teşkilatı Rehberi (Turkish Republic Government Organization Manual), published in 1963, is a modern version of the old Ottoman "salname" (yearbook) and is the first to be received under the Republic, except the 1926-27 issue in Arabic script. The "salnames" were started in 1847 and continued through 1912. The Library of Congress holds 15 nonconsecutive issues dating from 1850 to 1910. Under the Republic such yearbooks were published between 1925 and 1930.

The medical historian Dr. Bedi N. Şehsuvaroğlu is the author of *Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı Tarihçesi* (1960), a concise review of the creation and growth of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which also contains statistical data relating to public health and officials in the service of the Ottoman Empire in 1890.

DSİ Teşkilât Rehberi (Ankara, 1959) is a manual of the State Water Works Organization, under the Ministry of Public Works. At the time the manual was prepared the agency was headed by Süleyman Demirel, now Prime Minister and leader of the Justice Party, which carried the October 1965 elections.

The Seventh National Education Convention held in Ankara from February 5 to 15, 1962, is accurately reported by Ekrem Altınkaynak in *Bütün cepheleri ile yedinci Millî Eğitim Şûrası* (1963), which is thus a reliable source on Turkish public education.

Students of Turkish politics will find İsmail Selçuk Erez' 147 ler meselesinin iç yüzü (1964) informative in that it reflects press reaction to the summary expulsion of 147 university professors by the army junta that seized power in May 1960.

Several works relating to literature and writing have been received. Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar's history of 19th-century literature, a revised and enlarged second edition published in 1956. It reviews western influence

during the "Tanzimat" period and discusses under separate headings such pillars of the era as Ziya Paşa, Namık Kemal, Ahmet Mithat Efendi, Recai Zade Mahmut Ekrem, Abdülhak Hamit and Muallim Naci. Turkish calligraphy is illustrated in *Türk yazı çeşitleri* (1953), an album bearing the autograph of the author, Professor Ahmet Süheyl Ünver, and presenting a collection of samples of the works of master calligraphers in the sülus, nesih, ta'lik, divanî, celiş, rik'a, küffî, and other styles. *İstanbul kütüphaneleri ve yazma tıp kitapları* (1959), by Muzaffer Gökman, gives the location of Istanbul libraries and the number of medical manuscripts held by each, with a preface in English. Ziyaettin Fahri Findikoglu's survey of Turkish newspapers published abroad between 1867 and 1910, with photocopies of some of the front pages, was published in 1962 as the 34th of a series sponsored by the Society for Cultural and Sociological Researches of Turkey under the title *XIX. Asırda Türkiye dışında Türk gazeteciliği ve Tarsusizade Münif Bey*.

Two items contribute to the study of folklore and social problems in Turkey. *Türk köylü dansları* (Turkish Peasant Dances), by Metin And (1964), is a careful survey, illustrated with photographs, of regional choreographic traditions. *Türkiyede kız kaçırma gelenekleri ve bununla ilgili bazı idari meseleler* (Elopement Practices in Turkey and Some Administrative Problems Relating Thereto), by İbrahim Yasa (Ankara, 1962), is the third issue of the Rural Studies Series sponsored by Turkey and the Middle East Public Administration Institute. Professor Yasa reports that he gathered his findings while teaching sociology at the Hasanoğlu Village Institute.

The eleventh issue of the serial publications put out by the Society of the Conquest of Istanbul is *Fatih devri mimarisi* (Architecture of the Conqueror's Period), by the well-known architect Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi (1953). This 510-page, 35-cm. volume contains 550 photographs of mosques, medresses, palaces, hospi-

tals, bazaars, public baths, towers, and other structures erected in Istanbul, Edirne, and Bursa, which cities have all served as Ottoman capitals.

The Persian collection has developed steadily over the years in the fields of literature, history, politics, and linguistics. Not only have other fields of interest been covered during the past year but the interrelations and the development of the older disciplines have been explored in numerous publications.*

The Avesta, Zoroaster's message composed of the Gathas, the Yasna, and the Vendidad, has been translated by Jalil Dustkhah into modern Persian and published in 1964 under the title *Avesta nāma-ye minū-ye Ā'īn-e Zartosht*. The Iranian man in the street can now read ancient Zoroastrian doctrine and literature in his everyday language.

The publication in Tbilisi in 1963 of *Montakhabat-e Farsi*, Persian classical poetry and other literature selected by Kobize Davit, indicates that there are still admirers of the Persian classic in the Soviet Republic of Georgia. Georgia-Persian relations set up by the Safavids in the early 15th century, the author says, have not been extinguished by the passage of time.

Ettla'at-e Omumi (1964), by Shakibapour 'Anayat Allah, is the first biographical dictionary by an Iranian. Although it includes biographical data on world leaders, scholars, and inventors, it is particularly useful in supplying biographical data on Iranian political leaders in all periods of history.

The influence of the Persian language on the language and literature of India is discussed by Mulavi Moḥammad Mozaffar (Hosain Saba in his *Tazkara-ye Ruz-e Rushan* (A Brilliant Reminder), published in 1964. The Persian literary influence began, he says, in the early fifth century of the Hegira, when the ruling monarch made it the official court

language. Documentary evidence shows that the Persian language had this official position as late as the 1870's, giving way gradually to English.

Several works relating to the study of Persian have appeared. *Farhang-e Kamel-e Loḡhat-e Qur'ān* (1963), by Shushtari Mehrin, a professor at Lahore University, Pakistan, is a special dictionary concordance of the Koran. *Farhang-e 'Olum Naqlī ve Adabi* (1965), by Sayyad Ja'far Sojjadi, is a dictionary of theological, legal, literary, and grammatical terms, especially useful for the study of Persian theological publications of the 15th to the 17th centuries. Mohammad Moqaddam, a prominent philologist at Tehran University, has prepared a guide to ancient Avestan verbs and their relation to modern Persian verbs in his *Rahnama-ye Rishe-he Fa'alha-ye Irani dar Zaban-e Avesta ve Farsi-ye Bastan ve Farsi-ye Kanuni* (1963).

Fann-e Tarjoma-ye Englisi (1964), by 'Ala'aldin Pazargādi, a well-known professor of literature in Tehran University, is both a picture of what translating has been done between English and Persian and a guide for such translation work in the future.

Nasar Ovaysi's work on contemporary modern art of Iran, *Naqqashiha-ye Mo'asar-e Iran* (1965), shows that artists continue to use old craftsmanship, which they combine with their modern designs.

Under the title *Masa'l-e Ejtama'-ye Shahre Tehran*, the Department of Social Study, Tehran University, published a report in 1963 on the social problems of the city of Tehran. It covers such varied subjects as anthropology, communications, traffic, labor, capital resources, rates of income, city needs, the place of foreign business, and municipal regulations affecting each district of the city.

The Society for the Protection of National Monuments has sponsored an illustrated, documentary work on ancient Persian monuments, temples, and relics in Fars, a province which is looked upon as the true symbol of

*Unless otherwise noted, acquisitions to the Persian collection were published in Tehran.

Persian glory and is of great historical significance. Entitled *Asar-e Tarikhi ve Amaken-e Bastani-ye Fars*, it was prepared by Sayyad M. Mostafavi, the former Director of the Iranian National Museum, and published in 1964. Iranian interest in ancient monuments has also extended to India. 'Ali Asghar Hekmat, a former Minister of Education and Iran's Ambassador to India, spent 4 years in gathering documents bearing on the drawings, portraits, and writings of Persians on the statues, temples, and monuments and in the historical documents of India. The results of his research were published in 1959 in *Naqsh-e Parsi Bar Ahjar-e-Hend*.

In *Hoquq-e Bashari ve sayr-e Takamol-e an dar Gharb* (Human Rights, and the Course of Their Progress in the West), a 1964 doctoral dissertation passed with honors at Tehran University and well received in Tehran literary circles, Mahdi Abu Sa'idi reviews historically the discussions carried on by great thinkers and freedom lovers from ancient times to the 20th century.

Among reports of Iranian Government agencies are *Vezerat-e Behdari Gozaresh-e Sal-e 1341*, the report of the Ministry of Health for 1963 relating to Iran's health centers, medical services rendered in various provinces, nurses' training, and progress in checking epidemics; *Salnama-ye Amar-e Bazarгани-ye Kharej-ye Iran* (1964), a foreign trade almanac published by the Ministry of Economy for 1963-64, which is a primary source for import and export statistics; *Salnamah*, a report by the Ministry of Education on the educational program in the Persian Gulf region, which even describes the dialects spoken in the region; and *Gozaresh-e Salnamah-ye Khadamat-e Fanni*, the 1963 annual report (in typescript) of the Technical Service, by Sa'id Taqavi, which relates to the oil industry since its nationalization in 1954. The Technical Service report also lists the board of directors and administrators and adds

notes on finance, commercial services, and labor statistics.

In a book intended to foster closer political and commercial relations between Iran and Kuwait, *Kuwait-e Emruz* (Kuwait of Today; not dated but written recently), Mohammad Khalil Javaheri gives a description of Kuwait's past, its rulers, economy, education, and its present importance in the Persian Gulf.

Sharafnamah Tarikh-e Mofasal-e Kurdistan (1964), by Amir Badlisi, is a new edition of the famous history of Kurdistan, edited by Mohammad 'Abbasi with additional notes and commentary.

Divan-i Vaqif (Lahore, 1962) is a collection of poetry of Nūr al-'Ayn Vaqif of Lahore, widely known as Vaqif Lahori, who died in 1190 A. H. (1776 A.D.). The volume, which contains nearly 800 Persian ghazals, was obtained through the Library's Public Law 480 office in Pakistan.

From Afghanistan two significant items are to be mentioned. The first is *Āryanā Dā'irat al-ma'arif* (Kabul, 1947-62). Four volumes of this Aryana Encyclopedia, published during the years 1947-62, have now been received, reaching the letter "jim." The second is *Zaban-e Do hezar sal-e qabl-e Afghanistan ya madare zaban-e Dari* (The Language of Afghanistan or the Mother Tongue—Dari) by Abdul Hai Habibi, published in Kabul in 1963. This is an analysis of the Baghlan inscriptions, sponsored by the historical society of Afghanistan.

Among the Pushto books received from Pakistan were several in the field of history: *Tarikh-i Kishtvār* (Kashmir, 1962), by Shivji Dar Pandit, a history of Kishtvar which also describes its villages, ethnic groups, and products and natural resources; *Qu'aid-e 'Azam* (The Great Leader), by Ihsan Allah Danish (Peshawar, 1955), an account of Jinnah's struggle for the independence of Pakistan; and *Lubb-i Tarikh-i Sindh* (Pakistan, 1959), by Khan Bahadur Khudadad Khan, a history of the Province of Sind.

Pushto literary works published in Peshawar include *Guldastah*, a translation of the Gulistan (Rose Garden) of the Persian poet Sa'di, published in 1961 by the Pushto Academy, Peshwar University; *Taer Haer Sha'iran* (Forgotten Poets), an anthology of traditional Pushto poetry, published in 1963 by 'Abdul Al-Hakim Afghani; and *Nimgray Khub* (Incomplete Dream), by Abd al-Rahman Kakakhel, a dramatic novel popular among those using Pushto.

Additions to the Armenian collection in 1965 numbered 376, an 85-percent increase over the preceding year's accessions. Most of them were purchases from Yerevan and from the Mekhitarist presses of Vienna and Venice under the Atamian Memorial Fund. The Public Law 480 office in Cairo supplied 111 books, the largest contribution from that source to date. The following representative selection of newly acquired Armenian books deals with a wide range of subjects:*

Hai nor grakanootian patmootiun (1962), which traces the history of modern Armenian literature from 1772 to 1850, was prepared by a team of 10 authors. It is the first part of a 2-volume set, of which volume 2 was received earlier. It contains a chronological listing of significant literary events, a name index, and photocopies of the title pages and covers of some of the books and periodicals discussed.

Hai parberakan mamooli bibliografya (2 vols. 1956-57), by the well-known bibliographer Ovannes Petrossian, records in detail all Armenian periodical publications from 1794, when the first Armenian magazine appeared in Madras, India, up to 1956. No other bibliographical survey has been so extensive. It is illustrated with photocopies of the front covers and pages of periodicals and newspapers, and contains an alphabetical listing of editors and titles.

Of two studies on Armenian drama pub-

*Unless otherwise noted, the Armenian works were published in Yerevan.

lished in 1964, one is entitled *Hai dramaturgiayi patmootiun* (History of Armenian Drama), by Vahram Terzibashian. Volume 2, received this year, is devoted to a comprehensive survey of the development of Armenian drama and playwrights from 1850 to 1960. The 565-page book has a name index. The other work, *Arti Hai draman* (The Modern Armenian Drama), by Ardzvi Unanian, analyzes some of the outstanding plays written and staged between 1956 and 1964 and points out problems facing the Soviet-Armenian theater today.

The Institute for Literature of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in Yerevan sponsored the publication in 1960 of *Rus-Hai grakan kaperē 19-20 darrerum* (Russian-Armenian Literary Ties During the 19th and 20th Centuries), by Gurgen Ovnan. Part 1 traces Russo-Armenian literary and cultural relations in the first half of the 19th century, stressing in particular Gogol's influence on Armenian playwrights. Part 2 discusses the introduction of Russian revolutionary ideas into Armenian literary circles. Also included are a bibliography of Armenian translations of contemporary Russian works and a name index.

Studies related to Armenian, both ancient and modern, must cover a long history as well as a relationship to many other languages. *Kerakanakan yev ughagrakan ashkhatootiunerē hin yev mijnadarian hayastanoom 5-15 tt* (Grammatical and Orthographical Works in Ancient and Medieval Armenia, 5th-15th Centuries), by Gevorg Jahoogian (1954), contains the first extensive survey of manuscripts dealing with Armenian grammar during that period. The author also discusses contemporary Greek grammars which served as the basis of Armenian essays on the subject. *Hayots grakan lezvi patmootiun* (History of the Armenian Literary Language), by Serob Ghazarian (1961), reviews the development of the grammatical and stylistic structure of Armenian from the earliest to modern times. Of two recently acquired dictionaries, *Ugha-*

kragan parharan hayeren lezvi (Orthographical Dictionary of the Armenian Language) is a fourth edition published in Stuttgart in 1947, in which the author, Ardashes Apeghian, lists over 15,000 words, after an introduction giving spelling rules and transliteration systems for both Eastern and Western Armenian dialects. *Parharan Araperene Hayeren* (Arabic-Armenian Dictionary), by George Tazbazian (Beirut, 1960) brings together two languages rarely associated.

Much in demand by scholars are publications relating to the history of Armenia, such as *Badmagan Hayasani Sahmannerē* (The Frontiers of Historic Armenia), by the famous historian, Arshag Alboyajian. This nearly 500-page volume, published in Cairo in 1950 under the Armenian National Fund, presents an exhaustive historical panorama of the Armenian kingdoms and principalities by tracing, with the help of maps and charts, the borders of Armenia up to her present status under Soviet rule. The third volume of *Yerevani patmootiunē* (The History of Yerevan), by Tatevos Agopian, published in 1963, covers a period of nearly 40 years, 1879–1917. Volume 2, published in 1959, surveys a longer time, 1801–79, whereas volume 1—still to appear—must account for a span of 2,580 years extending from the very birth of the city. Volume 3, based on archives made public for the first time, treats Yerevan's economic, cultural, and administrative life with the help of numerous pictures, charts, and census tables. The appendixes contain an index of names, a bibliography, a chronology, a listing of streets and passages, and a 7-page outline in English. The Archeological and Ethnological Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in Yerevan published in 1964 the second volume of *Kaghaknerē yev arhestnerē Hayastanoom 9–13 darerom* (Cities and Trades in Armenia During the 9th to 13th Centuries), by Babken Arakelian, discussing the production of goods, commerce, currency circulation, urban development, trade unions,

and finally the decadence of the cities under Mongol domination.

The history of the Communist Party in Armenia is treated in two recent works. *Sovetakan Rusastani derē Hai zhoghovrti azatagrman gortsum, 1917–1921 tt.* (Soviet Russia's Part in the Liberation of the Armenian People During the Years 1917–1921), by Samvel Alikhanian (1964), lays special emphasis on the military and economic assistance given Armenia to detach herself from the West and to protect herself against Kemalist Turkey. A 750-page volume entitled *Hayastani Komunistaken Partiyi Patmootian Urvagtser*, compiled by a team of seven authors and published in 1963 by the Historical Institute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, traces the background of Marxist and Bolshevik movements in Armenia from 1890 to the present.

The Oriental Division of the Armenian Academy of Sciences published two works in 1964 relating to Armenia under the Turks. *Osmanian orenknerē arevmētian Hayastanoom* is an annotated translation of Ottoman legislation as it applied to the socio-economic and agrarian conditions prevailing in eastern vilayets inhabited by Armenians in the 16th and 17th centuries. The other, the second volume of *Toorkakan aghbiurnerē Hayastani, Hayeri yev Antērkoukasi mioos zhoghovrtneri masin* (Turkish Sources on Armenia, Armenians and Other Transcaucasian Peoples), edited by Aram Safrastian, is a compilation of passages from such well-known Turkish historians as Kâtip Çelebi, Selanikî Mustafa, Solakzade, Şanizade, and Münecimbaşı that relate to political, economic, and social developments among Armenians between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Deserving special attention are two publications concerning the history of Armenian emigrations and settlements. In the first volume of *Hamarot oorvagits Hai gaghtavaireri patmootian* (1964), Ashot Abrahamian sur-

veys the origin and development of Armenian emigrations, mostly from the eastern provinces of Turkey, to all corners of the earth. *Badmootiun Haï Gesaryo* (Cairo, 1937), by Arshag Alboyajian, is a 2-volume, 2,500-page work which traces the careers of Armenians born in Kayseri, Central Turkey, in their adopted countries in Europe and America.

Three items shed light on the history of public education in Armenia. First, *Oorvagtser Haï dbrotsi yev mankavarzhootian patmootian, 10-15 darer* (Outlines of the History of Armenian Schools and Pedagogy, 10th to the 15th Centuries), by Abgar Movsisian (1958), contains an introductory section devoted to a survey of Armenian public education up to the 10th century followed by a detailed review of the different types of schools operated in various parts of the country in the next five centuries. An extensive bibliography and a map showing educational and cultural centers are part of the book. The second volume of *Haï mankavarzhner, 19-20 dar* (1961), by Professor A. Shavarshian, discusses the careers of such eminent Armenian educators as Mamourian, Patkanian, Raffi, Broshian, Berberian, Bahatryan, Babayan, and Hintlian. Three authors, A. Movsisian, M. Santrossian, and K. Nazikian, following an introductory chapter on public education before the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia, review later educational developments up to 1945 in their *Aknarkner Sovetakan Hayastani hanrakrtakan dbrotsi patmootian* (1955).

From the wide range of languages in Central Asia and the Caucasus, items have been selected in Tajik, Tatar, and Uzbek. Jami, the last of the classic poets of Iran, is greatly admired by young Tajiks. With the sponsorship of the Literary Society, selections from his works were published in Dushanbe in 1964 under the title *Asarkhoi Muntakhab dar Panj Jild* to encourage this generation to cling to its literary past.

Lugati Rusi Tojikii Istilohoti Matematika (Dushanbe, 1960), by H. Muhammadiev, is a

Russian-Tajik mathematical dictionary of 3,000 words and technical terms on mathematics, by the Academy of Fine Arts, Institute of Language and Literature, of Soviet Tajikistan.

Adabietii Tojik dar asri 18 ba nimai avvali asri 19 (Tajik Literature of the 18th and First Half of the 19th Century) by N. Ma'sumi (Dushanbe, 1962), is an expression of continuing interest by present-day Tajikistan in its past literary heritage.

Three literary works and a cookbook, all published in Kazan, represent the Tatar language: *Tatar poeziyasi antologiyasi* (1956), an anthology of Tatar poetry and literary criticism; *Tatar tel belem bibliografiyasi* (1958), by A. G. Kerimullin, a bibliography of Tatar literature; *Tatar Sovet Iazuchilary bio-bibliografik* (1958), another bibliography which supplements the previous title by giving biographies of the writers; and *Tatar khalyk ashлары*, (1960), by IU. A. Akhmetzianov, a handbook on Tatar cookery giving recipes.

Mention should also be made of three Uzbek works published in Tashkent that deal with language and literature. *Geografik Nomlar Lugati* (Dictionary of Geographical Names) by M. S. Bodnarskii (1961), helps to standardize the form of geographical names. *Uzbek Adabii tili va uzbek dialektlari* (Uzbek Literary Language and Uzbek Dialects) by B. Dzhusraev (1963), surveys the Uzbek language as currently in use. *Turkii suzlar devoni* (Tashkent, 1963), by Mahmud Kasghari, is a work on language terms peculiar to Uzbek.

The variety of new receipts is characteristic of the variety of subjects in the Georgian collection as a whole. *Sakrtvelos shavmitsebi* (Sakartvelo, 1962), by G. R. Talakhadze, is a descriptive study of the soil of Georgia. *Masalebi Ierusalimis Qarthuli koloniis Istoresathvis* (Materials for the History of the Georgian Community in Jerusalem), by E. Metreveli, published in Tbilisi in 1962, shows the character of the research sponsored

by the Georgian Academy of Science. *Qar-thuli Samarthlis Tzeglebi* (Tbilisi, 1963), is the first volume of a work containing texts of Georgian law, combined with interpretation and theory.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

International and political troubles have affected seriously the acquisition of materials from Vietnam, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. From Thailand and Indonesia there has continued to be an even flow of books, periodicals, and newspapers. Materials from the Philippines and Malaysia have been fewer in number than desired. The American Libraries Book Procurement Center in Djakarta operating under the Public Law 480 Program, continues to prove that by far the best way to secure publications from a distant country is to have a person living and working in the area.

The 24th in a series, the *Statistical Year-book of Thailand, 1964* (Bangkok, 1965), is the first to be published by the newly established National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister, which since May 1963 has taken over the functions of the defunct Central Statistical Office, formerly a part of the National Economic Development Board.

The volume presents summary tables of statistics on climate, population, public health, immigration, education, public justice, cooperatives, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, transportation, communication, foreign trade, currency and banking, public finance, government employment, national income, and household expenditures. With the tables are maps showing density of population by amphurs in 1960 and the annual rainfall. Numerous charts illustrate facts pertaining to population, exports, revenue, and gross national production.

Thailand Year Book, 1964-65 (Bangkok, 1964), provides information on Thailand organized in seven sections: A, on calendars,

holidays, and weights and measures; B, on the Constitution, Thai royalty, diplomatic lists, and government ministries; C, on banking firms, schools, hospitals, transportation, and postal services; D, on United Nations agencies in Bangkok, SEATO, and associations and societies in Bangkok; E, on insurance firms, radio and television, hotels, and religious groups; F, on address lists and foreign residents; and G, on Association of South-east Asia and advertising media.

The Social Science Association Press of Thailand published in 1964 *The Economy of Thailand: An Appraisal of a Liberal Exchange Policy* (Bangkok), by André Mousny, who received a SEATO fellowship in 1960 to study the exchange control regulations in Thailand. Besides appraising the financial practices of the Thai Government, the author describes industrial development and foreign trade policy in Thailand and reflects on the changing standard of living. The book will be valuable to both the economist and the foreign businessman looking for investment in a country with a liberal economy.

A recent book dealing with guerrilla warfare is a volume published in 1964 by Faber & Faber in London, *The Indo-China War, 1945-1954: A Study in Guerilla Warfare*, by Edgar O'Ballance. It does not deal with the current conflict in Vietnam but with what took place there before the French were defeated by the Vietnamese, who followed the principles of guerrilla tactics designed by Mao Tse-tung. Many lessons learned there may be used in the present war between North and South Vietnam. The last chapter, on anti-guerrilla warfare, outlines carefully the stages, or progressions, of this type of battle and discusses the elements for successful guerrilla tactics in the dense jungle.

A work long needed is *Personnalités du Cambodge* (Phnom Penh, 1963), a "who's who" volume that lists foreigners as well as Cambodians. The introductory material includes the Constitution of Cambodia and sec-

tions on government organization, the legislative body, and diplomatic missions.

Wang Gungwu, a professor at the University of Malaya, is the editor of a very general book, *Malaysia: A Survey* (New York, 1964), which provides data on many aspects of this newly established state in Southeast Asia. In 26 chapters Western and Malayan authors discuss population, urbanization, communism, religion and culture, Malay literature, problems of agriculture, constitutional problems, and Malaysia and world politics.

Two important volumes were published in 1965 by the University of Arizona Press in Tucson in the Monographs and Papers Series of the Association for Asian Studies: *The Malayan Tin Industry to 1914: With Special Reference to the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang*, by Wong Lin Ken, and *The British in Malaya: the First Forty Years, 1786-1826*, by Kenneth C. Trenggong. The first volume was originally submitted in part as a thesis at the University of London, and the other volume began as part of a thesis at the University of Malaya.

Two closely related volumes dealing with Malaya were written by the representative of the American Universities Field Staff living in Singapore, Willard A. Hanna. In *Sequel to Colonialism: the 1957-1960 Foundations for Malaysia* (New York, 1965), the unusual perception of the author shows how and why events, policies, and personalities interacted to bring about the formation of the State of Malaysia. The volume is "an on-the-spot examination of the geographic, economic and political seedbed where the idea of a Federation of Malaysia was germinated." The other volume, *The Formation of Malaysia: New Factor in World Politics; an Analytical History and Assessment of the Prospects of the Newest State in Southeast Asia* (New York, 1964), is based on a series of reports written in Southeast Asia for the Universities Field Staff. From among the 24 chapters packed with facts, interpretations, and impressions,

these headings are cited: The Malaysia Proposal; Politics in Borneo; Billets for Ballots; The Strategy and Tactics of Merger; and The Maphilindo Formula.

Much information of value to economists, importers and exporters, and banking firms may be found in the *Trade Directory of Indonesia, 1964/65*, issued in Djakarta by the National Business Register of Indonesia. The volume contains the text of numerous government decrees, laws, and regulations pertaining to trade and banking and also a good summary of Indonesia exports.

A collection of studies on Indonesian history and historiography by Indonesian scholars has appeared in a publication of the Cornell University Press: *An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography* (Ithaca, 1965), edited by Soedjatmoko and others. Prepared under the auspices of the Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, at Cornell, the symposium includes these chapters of interest to an anthropologist, social scientist, or economist as well as a historian: Local Traditions and the Study of Indonesian History, by Hoesein Djajadiningrat; The Javanese Picture of the Past, by C. C. Berg; Use of Anthropological Methods in Indonesian Historiography, by Koentjaraningrat; The Sociological Approach, by W. F. Wertheim; and Aspects of an Indonesian Economics Historiography, by F. J. E. Tan. Maps show the Javanese kingdoms before and after 1525.

The Communist Party of Indonesia was the first communist party in Asia. Since its founding nearly half a century ago, it has become the largest nongoverning communist party anywhere in the world, exceeding by far similar bodies in Italy and France. A comprehensive and well-documented history of its beginnings and particularly of its recent growth has appeared as *The Communist Party of Indonesia, 1951-1963* (Berkeley, 1964), by Donald Hindley. An antecedent of the party, the author says, was a socialist-oriented organization not founded by Indo-

nesians but by four men of Dutch ancestry resident in the archipelago in 1914.

The creation of a mass communist party, the winning of mass support throughout Indonesia, far beyond the boundaries of party membership, and the interaction of the Indonesian Communist Party with other major political forces in Indonesia are all treated thoroughly.

"Guided Democracy" is shown to mean control by the ruling group over parliament, regional and local councils, the press, and even political parties. With such rigid government control, the Communist-Sukarno alliance was very important to both the Indonesian Communist Party and Sukarno. The activities of the communist leader Nusantara Aidit in winning mass support for this social revolution are also analyzed.

Pantja Warsa Manipol (Fifth Anniversary of the Political Manifesto), published in Djakarta in 1964, contains a collection of Sukarno's annual independence addresses from 1959 to 1964 and a speech before the United Nations on September 30, 1960. It also contains the decision of the Supreme Advisory Council on the adoption of the Political Manifesto.

The Central Labor Organization of Indonesia (SOBSI) has been most vociferous about seizing British properties in Indonesia. When the Indonesian Government announced her confrontation policy against Malaysia, SOBSI agitated, with success, for the nationalization of British properties. A documented account of this campaign, including a complete list of properties that have been seized, is contained in *Aksi ambilalih Tonggak Barsedjarah Mengganjang "Malaysia"* (The Action of Taking Over Is a Historical Milestone in Crushing Malaysia), published in Djakarta in 1964.

Dr. Roeslan Abdulgani, a leading theorician of the present political ideology, has written voluminous works on the political indoctrination of the Indonesian people. The

publication of his *Api Islam Ditengah-tengah Berkobarnya Revolusi* (The Fire of Islam Amidst the Raging of Revolution), published in Djakarta in 1964, should prove of great interest to students of political science. The volume is a collection of his speeches on the role of Islam in Indonesian politics.

After the transfer of power from the Netherlands Government to the Republic of Indonesia in late 1949, the relation between the two governments steadily deteriorated because the territory of Irian Barat was not included as part of the Republic. Finally the Indonesian Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Netherlands. Under the auspices of the United Nations and the U.S. Government, however, an agreement was reached in August 1962 that the Indonesian Government would temporarily administer the territory until a plebiscite could be held. In an attempt to show the world what it had done and what it planned to do about promoting the welfare of the Irianese, the Indonesian Government published *Buatlah Irian Barat Satu Zambrud Jang Indah* (Transforming Irian Barat Into a Beautiful Precious Stone) in Djakarta in 1964, on the first anniversary of her administration of West Irian. The book contains speeches and documents relating to the achievements of the Indonesian Government in the first year of its administration of West Irian.

A valuable addition to our collection is *Pustaka Tumbaga Holing Adat Batak* (Batak Customs), published in Pematang Siantar in 1964. Compiled by Radja Patik Tampubolon, the book contains a large collection of Batak folklore. It took the compiler 40 years to prepare the transliteration from the original Batak script. The book has not yet been translated from Batak into Indonesian or English to make it available to more readers.

With the capture in December 1963 of Dr. C. R. S. Soumokil, the President of the Republic of South Moluccas, the Republic was finally dissolved after announcing its secession

from the Republic of Indonesia 13 years before. *Soumokil dan Hantjurnja "RMS"* (Soumokil and the Smashing of the Republic of South Moluccas), published in Medan in 1964, describes the ill-fated Republic from its inception to the end.

J. U. Nasution's *Pudjangga Sanusi Pane*, published in Djakarta in 1963, is an attempt to study the poetry and drama of Sanusi Pane. After analyzing his technique and his creative thoughts, the author concludes that Sanusi Pane was a poet of genuine merit. The book includes a short bibliography on Indonesian literature.

In 1963 an official monograph entitled *Handbook of Information*, published in Manila by the Government Service Insurance System, was added to the relatively few books in Southeast Asia dealing with insurance. After a résumé of the history of the Insurance System, as administered by the Philippine Government, these five subjects are discussed: life insurance, retirement insurance, non-life insurance, investment, and miscellaneous information and laws governing the Insurance System.

A long-neglected field in Southeast Asian studies is ethnology, particularly as it relates to the hill peoples and tribal groups—to their social customs, languages, religious concepts and practices, village administration, kinship, and superstitions. A book which partially meets this need is the volume issued by the Human Relations Area Files entitled *Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia* (1964), which has for its purview the racial groups of Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Malaya.

The racial groups treated are separated into four main divisions, Sino-Tibetan, Austroasiatic, Tai-Kadai, and Malayo-Polynesian, and data on orientation, settlement pattern and housing, economy, kin groups, marriages and family, sociopolitical organization, and religion are usually provided.

A useful map, "Ethnolinguistic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia," accompanies the work.

W. F. Wertheim, Professor of Modern History and Sociology at the University of Amsterdam, in the volume *East-West Parallels: Sociological Approaches to Modern Asia* (Chicago, 1965), makes a penetrating inquiry as to what extent sociology, a Western discipline largely adapted to Western social structures and institutions, provides a framework and apparatus for the study of the social and political trends of the emerging nations of Asia. Subjects dealt with are urban development, migration and over-population, religious reform movements, and the dynamics of historical change.

Most of the papers and articles which comprise the 12 chapters of this book were read or published in the past 8 years in English as the author dealt with the social structure and social dynamics of modern Asia. The volume is a synthesis of ideas which the author has expressed in many European and American journals or spoken at international sociological conferences—the Institute of the Peoples of Asia held in Moscow, the Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington, and the Oxford Conference on the Sociology of Religion.

Historians and political scientists, anthropologists and educators, economists and geographers will find that *A Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles Relating to South and Southeast Asia* (London, 1965), which lists hundreds of items in the national and university libraries, the Public Record Office, county record offices, and regimental and other museums, is a monumental research tool. It makes it possible for researchers and libraries on this side of the Atlantic to secure microfilm or other copy of unpublished documents. The depositories having custody of the manuscripts are listed city by city in the table of contents. Within the text the address and a succinct statement

describing the institution and its collections are provided. The documents in each place are listed by date, some going back as far as the 16th century. The guide is not restricted to historical and literary materials but includes

in its purview manuscripts in the social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences.

The simple but extensive index makes it easy to find countries, subjects, and personal names.

FOOTNOTES

¹ *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 111-112.

² *QJCA*, XIX (March 1962), 80.

³ *QJCA*, XX (March 1963), 123.

⁴ *QJCA*, XVI (February 1959), 62.

⁵ *QJLC*, XXII (April 1965), 134.

⁶ *QJLC*, XXII (April 1965) 135. The figure of 430 given there should have been 440.

⁷ The earlier ones are *Sagami-wan san kōsairui zufu* (Opisthobranchia of Sagami Bay), published in 1949, and its 1955 supplement; and *Sagami-wan san hoyarui zufu* (Ascidians of Sagami Bay), published in 1953.

⁸ *QJLC*, XXII (April 1965), 136.

Some Recent Library Of Congress Publications¹

Children's Books—1965. Compiled by Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section, Library of Congress, and Lois B. Watt, Chief of the Educational Materials Center, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the assistance of an advisory committee of children's librarians from the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia. 1966. 16 p. 15 cents. Second annual annotated list of about 200 titles selected for children from preschool through junior high school. It is intended to assist school and public libraries here and abroad in selecting current literature for juvenile collections. A wide variety of material is included, carefully chosen to assure a balanced representation of books to be enjoyed as free reading, books for individualized reading plans in schools, books for reading aloud, and books for supplemental and background reading.

Fables From Incunabula to Modern Picture Books. A selective bibliography compiled by Barbara Quinnam. 1966. 85 p. 40 cents. Published in connection with a new exhibit of materials selected from the Library's rich holdings of fables. Indian and related fables comprise the first section and are followed by fables from Aesop, La Fontaine, and Krylov. About half of the 200 bibliographic entries are represented in one form or another in the exhibit. Eighteen illustrations and a cover design featuring the Court of Animals from Sir Thomas North's *The Morall Philosophie of Doni*, from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, embellish the text.

¹ Publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

